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MEDICAL ADVICE

TO THE

INHABITANTS OF WARM CLIMATES,

West Indies

ON THE

DOMESTIC TREATMENT

OF ALL THE

DISEASES INCIDENTAL THEREIN;

WITH A FEW

USEFUL HINTS TO NEW SETTLERS,

FOR THE

PRESERVATION OF HEALTH,

AND THE

PREVENTION OF SICKNESS.

By ROBERT THOMAS, M. D.

EDITION THE SECOND.

TO THE WORK, ARE ANNEXED

A LIST of the MEDICINES recommended in the Treatment of the Diſeaſes; *and*,

An explanatory TABLE of the WEIGHTS and MEASURES uſed by Apothecaries.

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PREFACE.

THE Author begs leave to apprize the reader, that the following obſervations on the Treatment of the Diſeaſes of Warm Climates, are by no means intended for the purpoſe of conveying medical improvements to thoſe of the profeſſion; but, on the contrary, are deſigned ſolely for domeſtic information; to be, as it were, a guide to the heads of families, directors of eſtates, and maſters of veſſels, what ſteps to purſue, and what medicines to adminiſter in trivial indiſpoſitions, or on the attack of any acute complaint, when proper advice and medical aſſiſtance cannot immediately be obtained.

He knows, from experience, that many of the diſeaſes of tropical climates are extremely rapid in their progreſs, and when neglected at their firſt coming on, as ſometimes unavoidably happens on many plantations in the Weſt-Indies, from the great diſtance which phyſicians and ſurgeons often have to travel, in order to viſit the ſick, that they are very apt to be attended with fatal conſequences. To obviate the inconvenience ariſing therefrom, has been his ſtudy and endeavour; and he has not the leaſt doubt, that if a proper attention is paid to the directions herein laid down, that many lives may annually be ſaved, which otherwiſe might be loſt to the community.

In order to render the work as ſuitable as poſſible to the purpoſe for which it is deſigned, the ſeveral preſcriptions are wrote in Engliſh; the introduction of profeſſional terms has, as much as the nature of the ſubject would admit of, been avoided; and an inventory of the medicines neceſſary for private uſe, with an explanatory

explanatory table of the weights and meaſures uſed in compounding them, have been annexed.

In the Introduction, a few hints have been offered to new ſettlers in the Weſt-Indies for the preſervation of health, and the prevention of ſickneſs; and ſome obſervations have been made on the proper management and treatment of newly imported negroes, as alſo on the general condition of ſlaves in the Sugar-Colonies.

In treating of the diſeaſes, not only brevity and perſpicuity have been ſtudied, but likewiſe ſome regularity and order have been obſerved: the moſt general cauſes which give riſe to each of them, have been mentioned; the ſymptoms which uſually both precede and accompany them, have been pointed out; the probable conjecture, or prognoſtic, that may be formed with regard to their termination, has been noticed; and, laſtly, that mode of treatment which is moſt likely to procure immediate relief,

relief, and, in the end, to be attended with the moſt happy effects, has been carefully laid down and recommended.

In ſpeaking of contagious diſeaſes, a due attention has likewiſe been paid to the pointing out the proper ſteps which ought to be purſued for preventing the infection from being communicated to thoſe who attend the ſick.

ERRATA.

Page viii, line 18, *for* and water, *read* in water.
1, — 1, *for* the Family Phyſician, *read* Medical Advice, &c.
11, — 14, *for* as too frequently, *read* as is too frequently.
19, — 1, and page 22, line 21, *for* Japan confection, *read* confection of Japan earth.
32, — 24, *for* or ſugar, *read* and ſugar.
36, — 11, and page 38, line 17, *for* dijeſtive, *read* digeſtive.
53, — 26, *for* is perceived, *read* are perceived.
54, — 18, *for* ſlough, *read* ſloughs.
55, — 4, *for* mucous, *read* mucus.
79, — 21, *for* about works, *read* about the works.
84, — 6, *for* ſuſpenſion, *read* ſuppreſſion.
85, — 12, *for* ſcirrhous, *read* ſcirrhus.
87, — 16, *for* bougies, *read* a bougie.
96, — 10, *for* admiſter, *read* adminiſter.
129, — 25, *for* bile being reſtrained, *read* bile by being retained.
130, — 13, *for* avoided, *read* voided.
131, — 17, *for* to thoſe, *read* for thoſe.
173, — 16, page 174, line 11, page 175, line 1, page 177, line 8, page 183, line 22, page 185, line 10, *for* glans, *read* glands.
177, — 3, *for* pudendæ, *read* pudendi.
181, — 17 and 23, *for* bougies, *read* a bougie.
— — 21, *for* them, *read* it.
218, — 18, *for* diſcoveries, *read* recoveries.
237, — 24 and 25, *for* ſedentary lives, *read* a ſedentary life; and *for* weak irritable habits, *read* a weak irritable habit.
275, — 23, *for* part, *read* parts.
296, — 11, *for* prevent, *read* prevents.
321, — 11, *for* grains, *read* drops.
338, — 5, *for* dots ſtands, *read* dots ſtand.

INTRODUCTION.

DAILY obſervation has eſtabliſhed it as a fact, that Europeans may live to an advanced age in warm climates, provided they will obſerve a few neceſſary cautions at firſt, and afterwards live regular. To theſe therefore, I beg leave to offer a few hints, a due attention to which will be attended with the moſt happy effects, and may often enable the new ſettler to continue many years in the Weſt-Indies in the conſtant enjoyment of perfect health.

During the months of January, February, and March, the air in the Weſt-Indies is much drier and cooler, at the ſame time, than at any other period of the year: every European who can make his election, ſhould therefore endeavour to arrive during this ſeaſon, as he will then be expoſed neither to very wet weather, or the great heat of the ſummer. If a choice of reſidence can alſo be made, that ſituation which is the moſt elevated, dry, open to the air and ſun, and remote from ſtagnant waters, or marſhy grounds, ought cer-

tainly to be preferred. Moſt of the towns in the Weſt-Indies are built on very low ground, and are often annoyed with ſwampy and noxious exhalations; of courſe, they frequently prove unhealthy to new comers, particularly during the rainy months. Theſe perſons ſhould therefore paſs as little of their time as poſſible in ſuch a ſituation, and, if obliged by buſineſs to reſort there in the day-time, they ought to retire every evening to one that is more elevated. Thoſe who are unavoidably obliged to remain conſtantly in unhealthy ſituations, ariſing either from great moiſture, or marſhy exhalations, ſhould purſue ſuch means as will tend, in ſome meaſure, to guard them againſt the miſchiefs to which they are expoſed from their locality. The higheſt apartment in the houſe ſhould be made choice of to ſleep in; and, in moiſt rainy weather, it may be furniſhed with a ſmall ſtove, in which a fire ſhould be kept. Smoking freely of tobacco, and drinking wine in moderation, will likewiſe prove ſerviceable. Huxham's tincture of the bark, and other warm ſtomachic bitters, may alſo be uſed with advantage.

The dreſs of new comers ſhould conſiſt of coats made of ladies cloth, or kerſeymeres, with waiſtcoats and breeches of light waſhing materials, ſuch as dimity. Whatever is worn next to the ſkin ſhould be made of cotton in preference to linen, as this laſt is very apt, when moiſtened with

perſpiration in conſequence of any ſevere exerciſe, to convey a great chill when the perſon has ſat ſtill for a ſhort time. Cotton ſhirts will therefore be preferable to linen ones. During my reſidence in the Weſt-Indies, I was acquainted with ſeveral gentlemen who conſtantly wore two ſhirts at the ſame time, the upper of which was made of linen and the under of cotton; from which precaution, I obſerved they were leſs liable to the diſeaſes ariſing from an obſtructed perſpiration than thoſe who did not make uſe of it. Thoſe who are afflicted with rheumatic complaints may wear ſhort jackets made of flannel inſtead of cotton; and although ſome little inconvenience may perhaps be experienced at firſt from the itching, which it is apt to occaſion, yet, after a very ſhort time, it will entirely ceaſe. Too much caution cannot be obſerved, both by long reſidents and new comers, in changing their linen and other clothes as ſoon after getting wet as poſſible; a circumſtance too frequently made light of and neglected, but which, however, often proves fatal to many. Waſhing the feet with a little ſpirits of any kind when they happen to get wet, putting on dry ſtockings as ſoon as poſſible, and drinking a little warm tea after getting into bed, will often prevent colds and other bad conſequences from enſuing.

The diet of Europeans, on their firſt going into a warm climate, ſhould conſiſt of a proper mixture of vegetable and animal food, letting the ſcale pre-

ponderate rather in favour of the former than the latter, and taking care to avoid all ſuch things as have a tendency to diſpoſe the blood to putrefaction. The cuſtom, ſo univerſally followed by the Creoles, of daily eating ſalt meat for dinner, and of ſerving up ham, or other ſalted things, for breakfaſt, is undoubtedly highly pernicious to the conſtitution, and never fails to create a very great thirſt during the whole of the day. Under the head of diet it will be proper to mention, that a free uſe of ripe fruits is highly proper in all warm climates, as they will correct that tendency in the fluids to putrefaction, which naturally prevails.

The uſual liquors which are drank at dinner in the Weſt-Indies, are punch, and rum and water, commonly called grog, and theſe are uſed in the ſame quantity and free manner as beer and porter in cold countries. Weak punch, made of ripe fruit, clear ſirup, and good old rum, is certainly a refreſhing pleaſant drink, well adapted to a warm climate; but there are conſtitutions with which all acids diſagree, and therefore many people, for this reaſon, ſubſtitute rum and water. The misfortune, however, that attends moſt of thoſe who make uſe of the latter is, thatalthough they perhaps begin at firſt with a moderate and proper quantity of ſpirits, yet, as by habit and cuſtom it grows inſipid and taſteleſs to their palates, they are induced gradually to increaſe it, till they bring the mixture at laſt to very near equal

equal parts of rum and water. No new comer ſhould accuſtom himſelf to drink either punch or grog before dinner, as is the uſual cuſtom in the Weſt-Indies. Drinking theſe liquors in the forenoon palls the appetite, occaſions a ſtupefaction and drowſineſs, and is likewiſe attended with many other bad conſequences. If at any time before dinner it ſhould be found neceſſary to aſſuage the thirſt, either a beverage compoſed of preſerved tamarinds, or a little Madeira wine, ſufficiently diluted with water, may be drank for the purpoſe; but I beg leave, at the ſame time, to caution all perſons againſt either taking large draughts of cool liquors of any kind, or expoſing themſelves to a current of air when violently heated by exerciſe.

Many people, on their firſt going into a warm climate, particularly on ſhip-board, are apt to become very coſtive. When any ſuch inconvenience ariſes, ſome gentle laxative, ſuch as lenitive electuary, ſhould be taken, ſo as to procure a ſtool or two daily, and if not found ſufficiently powerful in its operation, a few grains of jalap may be added.

Riding on horſeback and walking are the only exerciſes which ſhould be taken by new comers, and theſe ſhould be uſed in the cool of the mornings and evenings. Dancing is an amuſement which ſtrangers to the climate ought not to engage in; for, as it uſually occaſions a profuſe perſpiration, they are

unavoidably expoſed to the moiſt air of the night on their return to their reſpective homes, as in moſt of the iſlands no other carriages are made uſe of but open ones. Europeans newly arrived, ſhould retire to reſt at a proper hour, and they ſhould regularly practiſe early riſing. Hair mattreſſes ſhould be preferred to feather-beds for ſleeping on, as the latter, from their warmth, have a great tendency to produce a conſiderable degree of relaxation. Where a natural cold-bath can be procured it ſhould be made uſe of every morning, and where it cannot, an artificial one may be ſubſtituted.

The great hoſpitality of the iſlanders frequently proves the ſource of much evil to ſtrangers; for they are no ſooner arrived, than they immediately engage in a daily round of viſiting and feaſting, during which they are apt to commit exceſſes, productive, perhaps, of a ſevere fit of ſickneſs, that terminates fatally. To all ſuch I would therefore recommend a moderate indulgence in the delicacies of the table, a very temperate uſe of all vinous and ſpirituous liquors, a great circumſpection and ſelf-command in ſenſual purſuits, and the carefully avoiding all expoſures to the night-air.

Notwithſtanding every precaution, it may happen that ſome ſlight feveriſh indiſpoſition will ariſe. On ſuch an event, an abſtemious regimen, confinement

confinement within doors, and the taking a doſe or two of ſome cooling purgative, ſuch as manna and cream of tartar, will be highly proper. If the perſon is young, and of a full habit of body, drawing off a few ounces of blood from the arm will be neceſſary. If this mode of treatment fails to remove the complaint, and there enſues a ſmart attack of fever, recourſe muſt then be had to the means recommended under the head of acute fever, or under that of the yellow or bilious, when accompanied with ſymptoms which point out a tendency that way.

Some people, on their firſt arrival, ſuffer much from an eruption called the Prickly Heat. This makes its appearance in numerous red pimples diſperſed over different parts of the body, which are accompanied with an intolerable itching and pricking heat. The complaint is, however, more troubleſome than dangerous, provided the eruption is not ſuddenly repelled. All expoſures to cold, moiſture, and partial currents of air, ſhould therefore be carefully avoided. The uſe of high ſeaſoned meats and heating liquors will be improper. It may be neceſſary to take ſome gentle laxative now and then in order to keep the body open.

The Nettle Spring is another eruptive complaint with which new comers are apt to be attacked. It makes its appearance in large bumps, reſembling

the ſting of nettles, or bug-bites, and is attended with a conſiderable degree of heat and itching. Like the former, it readily gives way to a cool regimen, reſt, and the keeping the body open.

Europeans, on their firſt going out to the Weſt-Indies, uſually experience great inconvenience from the bite of the muſquitto, a ſpecies of gnat. On whatever part this pitches, it immediately produces a ſmall tumour, which is attended with ſo high a degree of itching and inflammation that the perſon cannot refrain from ſcratching it, and by a frequent repetition thereof often produces an ulcer; but this evil is moſt apt to take place in thoſe of a robuſt and plethoric habit of body. To allay the itching, the parts may be bathed with a little camphorated ſpirits of wine, laudanum, or a weak ſolution of Goulard's extract of lead and water. About a tea-ſpoonful of the former to ſix ounces of the latter, will be a proper proportion of each. To abate the inflammation, it will be neceſſary to keep the body conſtantly open with cooling purgatives, and to confine the perſon to a very ſpare diet. Thoſe who ſuffer much from theſe bites ſhould conſtantly wear gloves and long linen trowſers by day, and by night they ſhould ſleep under cover of what is called a muſquitto-net, which, being uſually made of thin lawn or gauze, is perfectly cool, and effectually ſhuts them out.

To

To theſe remarks, I beg leave to add a few obſervations on the proper management of new negroes, and the treatment of ſlaves in general.

The planter who buys full-grown negroes, will ſeldom, if ever, be repaid by their labour for his original purchaſe-money, as they never can be made ſo tractable and uſeful on a ſugar eſtate as thoſe of a younger age; and they, moreover, for ever bear in their minds a laſting remembrance of their country, friends, and families, from whom they have been ſeparated, which not unfrequently brings on a deſpondency and pining away that is apt to terminate in their total loſs. From ten to fifteen years is the beſt age to purchaſe ſlaves, as their affections are then eaſily weaned from all retroſpective ſcenes, and by meeting with an indulgent and tender maſter, they look up to him as their guardian and protector upon all occaſions.

In inuring new negroes to the labour of a ſugar plantation, they ſhould at firſt be only employed in doing that work which is light and eaſy. In the rainy ſeaſon of the year, they ſhould be warmly clothed, and expoſed as little as poſſible to the inclemency of the weather; and, I hardly need add, that at all times they ſhould be comfortably lodged, well fed, and in every other eſſential point, moſt minutely attended to.

New

New negroes are apt, ſoon after their arrival in the Weſt-Indies, to be attacked with eruptive and cuticular complaints, owing to their mode of treatment on board the ſhips which bring them from the coaſt of Africa. In general, therefore, it will be adviſable to give all ſuch a little flower of brimſtone for four or five ſucceſſive mornings, and then a purge of a gentle nature, ſuch as ſea-water, which courſe ſhould be perſevered in for about a fortnight. Some inſtances will perhaps occur where theſe ſimple means may not prove ſufficiently efficacious, and then recourſe muſt be had to alteratives, as mentioned under the head of ſcorbutic eruptions.

On every eſtate there ſhould be an hoſpital erected for the reception of the ſick, and this muſt always be kept perfectly clean and well ventilated, and by no means ever be uſed as a place of confinement for ungovernable and run-away ſlaves, as is the common practice on moſt plantations. It ought to have a boarded floor, and be conſtructed on ſuch a plan as to have a ſeparate apartment for the nurſe who attends the ſick, and alſo another for the accommodation of lying-in women, the laſt of which ſhould be furniſhed with comfortable beds, and other neceſſary conveniencies. Many children are annually loſt, and the mothers often, alſo, by permitting negro women to lay in at their own houſes, which are not only conſtantly enveloped in a cloud of ſmoke, from being built without

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out any chimney, but are alſo frequently in ſuch bad repair, from their own neglect and inattention, as to admit both rain and wind. Many other evils might be pointed out, ſuch as their having improper things brought to them by their friends, the chance of their being neglected by being at ſuch a diſtance from the manager, and the probability of their going abroad ſooner than what is proper. Theſe bad conſequences are ſo very obvious, that I am ſurpriſed the practice of ſuffering them to lie-in at their own houſes has ever been adopted. Similar objections may be ſtarted againſt the ſick and indiſpoſed negroes being ſuffered to remain at their houſes inſtead of being in the hoſpital; for, certainly, when they are diſperſed about in the above manner, it is impoſſible for one nurſe to attend as conſtantly as ſome of them may require. I am fully ſenſible that moſt good and well-inclined negroes do not like, when they are indiſpoſed, to be kept in the ſick houſe, as it is uſually termed, being hurt, I preſume, at being lodged under the ſame roof, and perhaps kept in the ſame apartment with thoſe who are confined for miſconduct and every ſpecies of villany.

Pregnant women ſhould never be kept in the great gang of negroes after they are three or four months gone with child; but ought then to be employed in doing ſome ſlight work, ſuch as weeding canes, and picking ſmall bundles of graſs; and when they are advanced as far as the ſeventh or eighth,

eighth, no duty whatever ſhould be required from them. I mention this as an indulgence which ought to be granted to them by way of encouragement to them to go out their full time, and not from conceiving that moderate exerciſe is by any means improper for pregnant women, as I am decidedly of the contrary opinion, being fully ſenſible, that the leading too ſedentary a life is often the cauſe of much miſchief to them. It perhaps is almoſt unneceſſary for me to add, that every poſſible attention and care ſhould be paid to the woman after ſhe is delivered, and that proper nutriment adapted to her condition ſhould now be given to her, inſtead of the ordinary allowance of the eſtate. Indeed, I have uſually found, that whatever was judged neceſſary on theſe occaſions was readily furniſhed. The infant, immediately after birth, ſhould be intruſted to ſome careful woman who has been accuſtomed to the management of young children, under whoſe charge it ſhould remain until the mother acquires ſufficient ſtrength to attend to it herſelf. Every maſter ſhould furniſh at leaſt a couple of changes of baby-linen for each infant, and not place an entire reliance on what the mother has thought proper to provide for it. All proprietors that regard their intereſt, as well as the welfare and comfort of their ſlaves, will, no doubt, pay an attention to every minute circumſtance of this kind. Indeed, I have the pleaſure of knowing ſeveral who reſide in England that annually ſend out baby-clothes for the uſe of their breeding women.

The

The uſual indulgence which is granted by all maſters to their lying-in women, of not calling upon them to do any kind of work whatever until after the expiration of four weeks, is much to their credit; and even, if a longer reſt from labour is judged neceſſary by the ſurgeon who attends the eſtate, it is in general readily granted. How different is the lot of poor labouring women in this part of the world, many of whom I have known to undergo great toil and fatigue a very few days after being delivered, or elſe their children muſt have been deprived of that morſel of bread which prolonged their exiſtence from one day to another.

The many children that die within the courſe of the firſt month of their birth, and the very few that are reared, in proportion to the numbers that are born, which renders it neceſſary for the proprietor of almoſt every ſugar eſtate whatever, to purchaſe every now and then African negroes at a very high price, in order to keep up his proper and original ſtrength, ſhould prove a ſtimulus to all owners of ſlaves, to give every poſſible encouragement to their breeding women to take proper care of their offspring. A ſmall pecuniary reward beſtowed on thoſe who rear them to the age of two or three years, with certain exemptions from the daily labour performed by the other ſlaves, would, in all probability, be accompanied with the good effect I allude to. Some additional mark of favour ſhewed to thoſe negroes who form connexions with one

one another on the ſame eſtate to which they both belong, would alſo be proper, as they not only frequently expoſe themſelves to wet and inclement weather, in going from one plantation to another, at a very late hour of the night, on errands of this nature, but alſo leave their children totally neglected. Theſe and other encouragements which might be held out, would, no doubt, alſo prompt the women to lay aſide that unnatural and infamous practice which prevails amongſt them, of taking things to bring on an abortion, in order that they may not be incumbered with the confinement and trouble neceſſarily attendant on their becoming nurſes.

The decreaſe of negroes that takes place on moſt ſugar eſtates, has been unjuſtly attributed to various acts of cruelty and ſeverity exerciſed over them by their maſters, or thoſe intruſted with their charge. Theſe men have been held up to the world as a ſet of arbitrary and deſpotic tyrants, committing wanton barbarities and inhuman acts upon their ſlaves, without either mercy or controul. Abſurd, falſe, and inconſiſtent reports of this nature, have been induſtriouſly propagated by a few miſguided zealots: but as the credit and intereſt of the maſter are ſo cloſely connected with the welfare of the ſlave, ſurely every man of the leaſt diſcernment muſt, on a moment's cool and diſpaſſionate reflection, immediately be convinced of the error and fallacy of ſuch aſſertions. It is annexed to human nature to be governed a good deal

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in our actions by ſelf-intereſt, and certainly when the cauſe of humanity and a fellow-feeling for each other are alſo joined, they muſt operate powerfully even on thoſe of the moſt ſavage diſpoſition. A few inſtances may perhaps have occurred, where men led away by the impetuoſity of their temper may have inflicted a ſeverer chaſtiſement on a negro than what his offence might have merited; but to ſtigmatize and brand every ſlave-holder with the title of a cruel oppreſſor and tyrant, from rare occurrences of ſuch a nature, is highly unjuſt. I am happy in being able to ſay, that during a reſidence of nine years in the Weſt-Indies, I never was called upon to adminiſter aſſiſtance to a negro in conſequence of any violence or cruelty exerciſed over him, either by the maſter, manager, or overſeer, although I had upwards of three thouſand annually under my care as a ſurgeon.

For the keeping up a proper ſubordination on a ſugar eſtate, where the number of blacks ſo greatly exceeds that of the whites, it is however as neceſſary, as in the army and navy, to correct thoſe who are negligent of their duty, or who tranſgreſs the laws of their country; but, in both inſtances, the puniſhments inflicted on negroes fall far ſhort, in point of ſeverity, of thoſe impoſed either on ſoldiers or ſailors; and white people in this country, often forfeit their lives for felonious acts, whilſt negroes for ſimilar offences receive, perhaps, only ſome ſlight cor-

corporal puniſhment, or are confined during their hours of reſt from labour.

The decreaſe of number, which takes place amongſt the negroes on moſt ſugar eſtates, ought more properly to be attributed to the early commerce with the other ſex, which theſe females addict themſelves to; the life of proſtitution they lead, the abortions they endeavour to bring on when they happen to prove pregnant, the number of children that die in the firſt month after their birth, the ſeveral chronical diſeaſes (ſuch as the whites and falling of the womb) with which women are more afflicted in warm climates than in cold ones, the length of time they continue to ſuckle their children, the uſual diſproportion of females to that of males imported from the coaſt of Africa, the frequent prevalence of epidemical diſorders of various kinds which are apt to terminate fatally, the free uſe the generality of negroes make of ſpirituous liquors, and, laſtly, the nightly dances and nocturnal ramblings they gratify themſelves with, which not unfrequently are attended with mortal conſequences. Many other cauſes might likewiſe be enumerated, but thoſe which have been mentioned are the moſt general.

Much has lately been wrote and ſaid about the ſtate of ſervitude under which the negroes are held in the ſugar colonies, and the injuſtice of depriving them of the natural rights of man, by ſelling them as ſlaves; but thoſe who are acquainted with the nature

ture of the ſlave trade, well know that all ſuch as are ſold to the African traders are either born in ſlavery, baniſhed from their own country for heinous crimes and miſdemeanors, or elſe have become priſoners of war; and that before this ſpecies of commerce was eſtabliſhed, all of the latter denomination were uſually ſacrificed as victims. And every man who has reſided for any length of time in the Weſt-Indies, muſt be of a clear and decided opinion, that although negroes are under a ſtate of bondage, they neverthelefs enjoy a great ſuperiority, in every thing that relates to the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life, over the poor in the remote and interior parts of either England, Ireland, or Scotland; and that the eye is often ſhocked at the ſcenes of diſtreſs which daily preſent themſelves amongſt the whites in theſe kingdoms, that are never to be met with or ſeen amongſt the negroes. The peaſant, or day-labourer, in this country earns, perhaps, a ſhilling a day, out of which he has to provide food, raiment, and an habitation for himſelf and family; if he falls ſick, their chief ſupport ceaſes until he is again reſtored to health; and if he dies, they are either thrown upon the pariſh, from which they receive but a very ſcanty allowance, or elſe they become vagrants, wandering from place to place, in purſuit of charity and a precarious ſubſiſtence. The caſe is very different with the ſlave; he is ſupplied with proper food and clothing by his maſter, a comfortable habitation is allotted to him, for which he pays no

rent; the little property which he becomes poſſeſſed of from induſtry is inviolably ſecured to him, and not liable to be laid hold of by a mercileſs landlord, or rapacious ſteward: he has not to encounter with the hardſhips attendant on a ſevere winter, from which the poor whites ſuffer ſo much almoſt every year. In health, he has a protector; in ſickneſs, he is cheriſhed, nouriſhed, and alſo attended by ſome ſkilful ſurgeon, or phyſician; and, in the hour of death, his laſt moments are not imbittered with painful reflections at leaving a helpleſs wife, with, perhaps, ſeveral children, totally deſtitute of every neceſſary and comfort of life. On his demiſe, the maſter becomes the guardian of the latter, and, by unremitted attention and tenderneſs, rears them to a ſtate of manhood; and, to the widow, he is a comforter and ſupporter.

The parliament, by having directed its attention to the treatment of negroes on board of the ſhips which tranſport them from the coaſt of Africa to the Weſt-Indies, and, by having laid ſeveral reſtrictions on theſe traders, has, no doubt, obviated the principal inconveniences which theſe people ſuffered during their long voyage, and, for doing ſo, it deſerves the higheſt commendation and praiſe. By exerting its further authority, in order to put ſlaves on a more reſpectable footing, and, by limiting the power of the maſter over them within proper bounds (however rare the inſtances of any abuſe of it may have been) it certainly will act wiſely

wiſely and properly; but, in purſuing the ſteps which have been taken for bringing about an abolition of the trade, it moſt aſſuredly acts very impoliticly, as the nation at large holds an intereſt in the ſlaves that are imported into the ſugar colonies, by the vaſt revenue which is annually drawn from their labour, as alſo by their great and general conſumption of all kinds of Britiſh manufactures, the many hands that are kept conſtantly at work on their account, and the great number of ſhipping and mariners that are always employed, both in the Weſt-Indian and African trades; and, moreover, it has been fully proved by indiſputable evidence, that ſome of the neighbouring powers have lately been induced to fit out a greater number of veſſels than uſual for the coaſt of Africa, in order to purchaſe negroes, and that many others mean to engage ſeriouſly in the trade if any abolition of it takes place here. I may alſo add, that the parliament, in ordering an abolition of the ſlave trade will be guilty of the greateſt injuſtice to every Weſt-India proprietor, as theſe, under the protection and ſanction of government, have been induced to lay out large ſums of money in the purchaſe of lands, the proper and beneficial cultivation of which never can be carried on unleſs by freſh ſupplies of African negroes every now and then; as daily obſervation and experience have proved beyond a doubt, that not one eſtate in fifty can keep up its original number, even although the greateſt humanity and lenity have been practiſed, and all

poſſible pains have been taken for rearing the children that have been born. The cauſes of this unfortunate decreaſe have already been mentioned.

Some people unacquainted either with the nature of the climate, or ſoil, of the Weſt-Indies, have ridiculouſly aſſerted, that the importation of negroes into the iſlands is totally unneceſſary, as the lands may be cultivated by white labourers with the aſſiſtance of the plough; but every man who has reſided in the ſugar colonies for any time muſt be convinced of the abſurdity of ſuch an aſſertion. There are, no doubt, level ſituations in many of the iſlands where the plough may be employed with eaſe and advantage; but there are others, and by far the greater part, which are ſo rocky and mountainous, that it is abſolutely impoſſible to make uſe of it. It is an eſtabliſhed rule with every ſkilful planter never to do any thing by the manual labour of his negroes which he can effect by any other means, and therefore wherever carts, horſes, mules, or oxen, can be uſed, they are always ſubſtituted. With regard to white labourers being employed inſtead of negroes, I muſt obſerve, that even could Europeans be induced to emigrate in ſufficient numbers for this purpoſe, they would, in my opinion, ſoon fall martyrs to the climate, not only from the great exhauſtion of ſtrength and animal ſpirits, which their labour would infalliby occaſion, but alſo from that unavoidable expoſure which they muſt undergo, both to the intenſe heat of the ſun by

by day, and to the heavy dews which fall by night, whereas heat ſeems to occaſion no inconvenience whatever to negroes; on the contrary, they delight in baſking themſelves in the ſun under its moſt powerful influence, inſtead of retiring to a ſituation where they might be perfectly ſheltered from it.

From a conſideration of the foregoing arguments I am clearly of opinion, that the ſugar colonies cannot be cultivated by any other means than the manual labour of negroes; and that, as there is an annual decreaſe of at leaſt two or three per cent. on moſt eſtates, the produce ſent home to this country muſt of courſe leſſen every year, and in time dwindle away to mere nothing, to the infallible ruin of every Weſt-India proprietor, and very great injury to the revenue of this crown, unleſs the freſh importation of ſlaves is allowed of as heretofore.

THE

FAMILY PHYSICIAN, &c.

Of Fevers in General.

TO give a definition of fever, it may be called a diſeaſe which affects every part of the body, the head, ſtomach, trunk, and extremities, the heart, arteries, veins, and capillary veſſels; accompanied with a great increaſe of the natural heat of the body, a quick pulſe, and a difficulty of performing ſome of the vital and animal functions.

The moſt general diviſion of fevers, is into intermittent, remittent, and continued. An intermittent is where the paroxiſms, or attacks of fever, take place at ſome diſtance of time between each other, or, in other words, where the fever quits the patient for a time and then returns again.—A remittent is where the fever abates, but does not go off entirely, before a freſh attack enſues, or where one paroxiſm ſucceeds the criſis of the other ſo quickly

that the patient is never without ſome ſmall degree of it. A continued goes on for ſeveral days, without any evident remiſſion, or intermiſſion. This laſt is again ſubdivided into the acute, the nervous, the putrid, or malignant, and the bilious, each of which are to be treated of.

Causes. Theſe are too well aſcertained to require a particular inveſtigation; therefore it will only be neceſſary to obſerve, that they ariſe frequently from expoſure to cold, from exceſſes of all kinds, from the ſuppreſſion of habitual diſcharges, and from uneaſineſs of mind, dejection of ſpirits, and great bodily fatigue.—An epidemic conſtitution of the air is not an unfrequent cauſe of fever in the Weſt-Indies; but an expoſure to wet and moiſt air is the moſt general.

Symptoms. Certain appearances take place on the firſt attack of fever, and conſtitute what is called the firſt ſtage, or cold fit; other ſymptoms ariſe when the fever has taken place, and eſtabliſh its ſecond ſtage, or hot fit; and a freſh ſet enſue when the diſeaſe is about to go off entirely, which points out the third ſtage, or criſis. In the firſt ſtage, the patient complains of great languor and wearineſs, with a depreſſion of ſtrength and ſpirits, loſs of appetite, coldneſs, and inſenſibility of the extremities, pains in the head, back, and loins, a want of taſte in the mouth, and chilliness; the pulſe is then ſmall and contracted. On the approach of the

the ſecond ſtage, the tongue becomes dry and parched, there is a great heat and want of moiſture in the ſkin, with thirſt, fluſhing of the face, nauſea, inclination to vomit, oppreſſion at the breaſt, violent pain in the head, univerſal reſtleſſneſs, coſtiveneſs, and often a delirium; the pulſe has become at the ſame time very full and quick. The increaſed action of the heart and arteries at length going off, the ſmall veſſels become relaxed, the pulſe is free, moderate, and of its natural ſpeed, the ſkin ſoft and moiſt, the tongue clean, the ſecretory organs are alſo relaxed, and the fever goes off either by a copious perſpiration, increaſed ſecretion of urine, or gentle diarrhœa enſuing. This conſtitutes the third ſtage, or criſis of fever.

A fever always terminates either by a regular criſis, in the above manner, or, from the febrile matter falling upon ſome particular part, it ends in eruptions, inflammations, abſceſſes, or the death of the patient.

TREATMENT. The erroneous idea entertained by ſome people, that fever is not a diſeaſe, but the means employed by nature to get rid of ſomething hurtful to the ſyſtem, and that by removing it ſpeedily the noxious matter would thereby be pent up in the body, is truly abſurd, and what I would caution every Weſt-Indian practitioner from adopting, as fevers in warm climates are very rapid in their progreſs, and will not admit of any time to be loſt in

the adminiſtration of trifling and ineffectual medicines, ſuch as are too frequently uſed in cold climates on their firſt attack; redounding much to the advantage of the apothecary, but very little to the recovery of the patient.

The organs of digeſtion being much diſordered in fevers, ſolid food of all kinds becomes highly improper, and, as animal broths produce an increaſe of heat in the body, they ſhould likewiſe be abſtained from. The diet muſt conſiſt of ſuch things as are light, nutritive, and eaſy of digeſtion, as decoctions of barley, oats, and rice, which may be varied now and then with panada. The uſual drink may be infuſions of balm, ſage, and other herbs; and as ſick people are apt to loathe a thing when long continued, theſe may now and then be changed for lemon, or tamarind beverage.

If advice is applied for immediately on the firſt attack of the fever, and the pulſe is full, hard, and obſtructed, or if there is great redneſs of the eyes, fluſhing of the face, and a conſiderable increaſe of the natural heat of the body, we may then venture to draw off a few ounces of blood. It is by ſome people imagined, that blood drawn in warm climates ſeldom if ever exhibits any buffy coat on its ſurface; but this is a manifeſt error, as I have obſerved it do ſo in innumerable inſtances. When the above ſymptoms are preſent, which evidently point out an inflammatory tendency, bleeding, to about the quantity

quantity of ſix or eight ounces, will be adviſable; but when no ſuch ſymptoms exiſt, then it ought not to be done.

The ſtate of the ſtomach ſhould next be attended to, and if there is any nauſea, or inclination to vomit, a gentle emetic of fifteen grains of ipecacuanha, with a grain of tartar emetic, ought then to be given: it may be worked off with an infuſion of camomile tea. Having thus acted, we ought to inquire after the ſtate of the bowels, and, if any coſtiveneſs prevails, ſome gentle purgative, as caſtor oil, Glauber's ſalt, or cream of tartar and manna, may be ordered. When the patient is debilitated, from the long continuance of the fever, a laxative clyſter will be more adviſable, and this ſhould be repeated daily if no natural ſtool takes place. The clyſter may be compoſed of half an ounce of purgative ſalts, diſſolved in three-fourths of a pint of thin water-gruel, with the addition of about an ounce of caſtor oil.

Obſtructed perſpiration being frequently a cauſe of fever, we are next to endeavour to bring a moiſture on the ſkin. To obtain this end, relaxants may be uſed both externally and internally. The feet and legs are to be put for a few minutes into warm water, and when wiped perfectly dry, the patient may then go to bed, and take ſmall doſes of ſome diaphoretic medicine, repeating

repeating them every two or three hours, that their effects may be conſtant: as ſuch, any of the following may be uſed. Five grains of diaphoretic antimony, with the fourth of a grain of tartar emetic; or, four grains of ipecacuanha, with three of camphor, made up into a bolus, with a little conſerve of roſes; or, the fourth of a paper of Dr. James's powders; or, forty drops of antimonial wine in a little herb tea.

The chamber of the ſick ſhould not be kept cloſe and warm; but, on the contrary, perfectly airy and cool. When the heat and thirſt are very great, cooling medicines, ſuch as nitre and Mindererus's Spirit, may be added to the former; and a ſaline draught may be taken every three or four hours. This is made by mixing an ounce of lemon juice with a little water and ſirup, and then adding ten or fifteen grains of the ſalt of wormwood. In thoſe caſes where particular parts of the body are much affected, as where there is a delirium, violent pain in the head, or great oppreſſion of breathing, bliſters will be ſerviceable and neceſſary; to which may be added, the aid of ſtimulating cataplaſms when the pulſe ſinks, or the extremities grow cold. Camphor and muſk may alſo be given with advantage in this laſt mentioned inſtance, and when cold clammy ſweats ariſe, wine may be allowed.

If

If in the courſe of the fever a ſevere purging ſhould take place, it ought immediately to be checked by giving about fifteen grains of toaſted rhubarb in an ounce of cinnamon water. If this has not the deſired effect, recourſe muſt be had to aſtringents. See Diarrhœa. If particular longings ariſe in fever, they ſhould always be moderately gratified.

In fevers, the ſleep is generally much interrupted and diſturbed; but opiates cannot be adminiſtered with ſafety, as the reſt they procure ſeldom proves refreſhing to the patient. If their uſe is ever adviſable in a fever, it can only be towards its cloſe, or going off.

In the continued fever of warm climates, we ought not to wait for a complete criſis before we give the Peruvian bark, but ſhould embrace even the leaſt remiſſion, be it ever ſo ſhort or imperfect; and then it ſhould be taken in as large doſes as the ſtomach will bear, and repeated at leaſt every two hours. This courſe is to be perſiſted in for ſeveral days, that a freſh attack may be prevented. The patient is not to venture abroad too ſoon, and is carefully to avoid all expoſures to the ſun in the middle of the day, and to damp moiſt air, but more eſpecially by night; his exerciſe ſhould be taken in the cool of the morning and evening; his diet muſt be light and nouriſhing. If his reſidence has been in a town, he ought to remove into the country

country as ſoon as his ſtrength will admit of it. Stomachic bitters, a moderate uſe of wine, and the cold bath, will greatly tend to a ſpeedy recovery.

Of Intermittent Fevers.

An intermittent is where the fever quits the patient for a time, and then returns again, having a diſtinct and perfect intermiſſion between each attack. Different names have been given to this ſpecies of fever, according to the frequency of its return. When it comes on every day it is called a quotidian; when every other day, a tertian; and when it attends on the firſt and fourth day, and the patient is two whole days free from any attack, it is then known by the name of a quartan. When theſe fevers come on in the ſpring of the year, in cold climates, they are called vernal; but, when in autumn, they are then known by the name of autumnal.

Causes. During the months of Auguſt, September, October, and November, at which period the rainy ſeaſon prevails in the Weſt-Indies, the inhabitants are ſurrounded with a moiſt, damp atmoſphere; from which cauſe intermittent fevers then become more or leſs general, particularly in low ſituations, by a ſudden check being given to the perſpiration. Laying in damp rooms, keeping on clothes that have been wetted by rain, wearing

wearing linen not ſufficiently dried, and expoſing the body to cold, or moiſt air, will give riſe to intermittent fevers at all ſeaſons of the year.

Symptoms. The patient is ſeized at firſt with a pain in the head and joints, coldneſs of the extremities, ſhivering, difficulty of breathing, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and a quick ſmall pulſe; after a little time violent heat, thirſt, reſtleſſneſs, pains in the head and back, and a vomiting enſue, and the pulſe becomes full, ſtrong, and hard. When the attack is ſevere, then perhaps a delirium will ariſe. After a few hours continuance of theſe ſymptoms, a gentle moiſture breaks out over the whole ſurface of the body, and at length the fever goes off. It often happens, that the intermiſſion is rather imperfect at firſt.

Prognostic. If the attacks are of ſhort duration, and leave the intervals quite free, then we may expect a ſpeedy recovery; but if they are long, violent, and attended with much anxiety, reſtleſſneſs, and delirium; or if ſevere evacuations take place, ſo as to exhauſt the ſtrength; or if the fever becomes of the continued kind, then the event will be doubtful. Intermittent fevers, when long protracted, frequently terminate in a ſchirrus of the liver, and dropſical ſwellings.

Treatment. On the attack of the cold fit the patient muſt be put to-bed, and ordered to drink

drink freely of warm balm, or ſage tea, acidulated with orange or lemon juice. If any naufea, or inclination to vomit, ariſes, the efforts of nature to diſcharge the offending matter ſhould be aſſiſted by giving an infuſion of camomile flowers, or wild ſage tea; but ſhould no ſuch ſymptoms appear, we may wait for the going off of the cold fit. When the hot one ſucceeds, we may order a vomit of about fifteen grains of ipecacuanha, with a grain of tartar emetic. The laſt haſtens the operation of the former, and more effectually cleanſes the ſtomach than when the ipecacuanha is given alone.

If, on the firſt or ſecond attack, the fever ſhould run high, and be attended with ſymptoms of inflammation, or an obſtructed pulſe, a few ounces of blood may then be drawn off with advantage and propriety; but great caution muſt be uſed in warm climates not to make free with the lancet when there is no occaſion.

The bowels ſhould next be emptied by ſome gentle purgative. If any coſtiveneſs afterwards ariſes, laxative clyſters muſt be given.

During the courſe of the hot fit (proper evacuations having been premiſed) relaxant medicines may be made uſe of in any of the forms recommended in the general treatment of fevers; or a quarter of a grain of tartar emetic diſſolved in two table-

table ſpoonfuls of the ſaline julap, mentioned under the ſame head, may be taken every two hours.

If by theſe means an intermiſſion, or remiſſion, is procured, the Peruvian bark ſhould then be taken in doſes of about two drachms each, and be repeated every hour if the ſtomach will bear it. If it rejects the powder, an ounce of it may then be boiled in a quart of water until one half is evaporated. When cool let it be poured clear off, and a wine glaſs full, with the addition of eight or ten drops of elixir of vitriol, be taken for a doſe. This courſe is to be continued for ſome days after the attacks ceaſe, and not to be left off immediately on the ceſſation of the fever, as too frequently done. In ſome caſes of obſtinate intermittents, which would not give way to the Peruvian bark, I have found the deſired effect from uſing a ſtrong decoction of the wood of the bitter aſh-tree. This being an efficacious ſubſtitute for the former, is frequently given to negroes inſtead of it. If, from the uſe of the bark, any degree of purging ſhould enſue, a few drops of laudanum may be added to each doſe.

It often happens from long continued intermittents, that dropſical ſwellings, and ſcirrhoſities of the liver, and other viſcera, ariſe: theſe are to be removed by given medicines that ſtrengthen the ſyſtem, ſuch as warm ſtomachics, chalybeates, and bitters. (See Hypochondriaſis, Dropſy, and Ge-

neral Relaxion). The adminiſtration of ſome gentle purgative now and then will alſo be neceſſary.

If, in the courſe of the diſeaſe, the head ſhould be affected with violent pain, ſtupor, or delirium, the application of a bliſter to the back or neck may then be neceſſary.

A change of air and ſituation have ſometimes a happy effect in removing an intermittent fever. If none of the viſcera are affected, the cold bath may be made uſe of early in the morning when the fever is off. With regard to the proper things for diet, only thoſe that are nutritive, and eaſy of digeſtion, ſuch as ſago, panada, and thin broths, ought to be allowed. When the fever goes off, the moderate uſe of wine may be permitted, as alſo that of animal food. Great care muſt be taken to avoid all expoſures to the damp air of the night, and ſuch other cauſes as might produce a relapſe, or freſh attack.

Of Remittent Fevers.

IN a remittent fever, although the ſymptoms abate very much, yet no perfect intermiſſion of any duration takes place.

Causes. This fever chiefly attacks thoſe who have been long inured to the climate, and is moſt frequently occaſioned by an expoſure to moiſt damp

damp air when the pores are open; hence it becomes pretty general, when heavy rains and great moiſture quickly ſucceed intenſe warm and very dry weather.

Symptoms. Preceding an attack of this fever the patient is uſually heavy, languid, and coſtive; he is alſo ſenſible of a great oppreſſion at the breaſt, and is troubled with anxiety, liſtleſſneſs, and frequent ſighing. On the acceſs of the fever he complains of a ſevere pain in the head and back, thirſt, heat of the whole body, and a great dejection of ſpirits: the difficulty of performing reſpiration, and the oppreſſion at the breaſt, are now likewiſe conſiderably increaſed. After a continuation of, perhaps, about twenty hours, the fever then abates conſiderably, or goes off imperfectly, for a very ſhort time, and then, if wholly neglected, returns again with an aggravation of all the ſymptoms. The heat of the body is conſiderably increaſed, the face is fluſhed, the eyes look red and inflamed, the thirſt is very great, the tongue is covered with a dark brown fur, the reſpiration is very laborious, and the pulſe is quick, throbbing, and tremulous. At the diſtance of about ten or twelve hours, there is again a remiſſion, perhaps, of all the ſymptoms, but they very ſoon return with redoubled violence; a ſtarting of the tendons, intermiſſion of the pulſe, conſiderable degree of ſtupor and frequent hiccups now enſue, which terminate in death about

the end of the third day, or beginning of the fourth.

Prognostic. When this fever is neglected at its firſt attack (as is too frequently the caſe) it is apt to turn to a continued. The ſhorter and more obſcure the intermiſſions, ſo much the greater will be the danger. Each return is attended with worſe conſequences, and greater riſk, than the former, when proper ſteps have not been purſued. When the laſt ſet of ſymptoms are preſent, the event in moſt inſtances will be fatal.

Treatment. As relief can only be afforded at an early ſtage of this fever, medical advice ſhould always be applied for immediately on its firſt attack. When any nauſea prevails, it will be right to order a gentle emetic of ipecacuanha, working it off with a little weak camomile tea. The operation of the vomit being over, ſome gentle purgative ſhould next be given, in order to empty the bowels of their contents. After this recourſe ſhould be had to diaphoretics, and, for this purpoſe, the camphor bolus, recommended under the head of acute fever, may be taken every three hours; or, the fourth of a paper of James's powders, every two hours, may be ſubſtituted, if the deſired effect is not produced by the former. The diaphoretic medicine is to be continued until a remiſſion takes place: at this moment (which

is to be carefully watched for) the Peruvian bark, with the elixir of vitriol, ſhould be taken as frequently, and in as large doſes, as the patient's ſtomach will bear. During each of the remiſſions, or intermiſſions, however ſhort their duration may be, this medicine ſhould repeatedly be adminiſtered; for, although its virtue may not be ſufficiently powerful at firſt to prevent a freſh attack, yet it will greatly mitigate the ſubſequent returns, and, at laſt, bring about a regular and perfect intermiſſion. Coſtiveneſs is to be removed by laxative clyſters.

When the head is particularly affected, or where the remiſſions are very imperfect and obſcure, the application of bliſters will be neceſſary.

During the continuance of the fever, the patient muſt be ſupported with light nutritive food; and, for ordinary drink, he may uſe herb teas, &c. gently acidulated. The bark ſhould be continued for ſeveral days after the ceſſation of the attacks; every thing that may tend to bring on a freſh return ſhould carefully be avoided. A change of air and ſituation may have a good effect in expediting a perfect recovery, eſpecially when aſſiſted by a daily uſe of ſtomachic bitters and the cold bath.

Of the Acute Fever.

AN acute fever attacks people of all ages and habits, and ariſes in all the different ſeaſons of the year.

Causes. It is brought on by violent exerciſe, great fatigue, expoſure to cold and wet, and, by an immoderate uſe of vinous and ſpiritous liquors. A great increaſe of the natural heat of the body is, however, the immediate cauſe.

Symptoms. This fever comes on with a general laſſitude, inactivity, chillineſs; ſucceeded alternately by heat and cold, and pains over the whole body, but more particularly in the head and back. Theſe ſymptoms are ſhortly ſucceeded by intenſe heat, great thirſt, redneſs of the face and eyes, dryneſs of the ſkin, oppreſſion of breathing, nauſea, furred tongue, vomiting, and a full, ſtrong, and quick pulſe. If the fever runs high, and continues for ſome days, then delirium, ſtupor, ſtarting of the tendons, coldneſs of the extremities, involuntary diſcharges both by urine and ſtool, and hiccups, perhaps, enſue.

Prognostic. When theſe laſt ſet of ſymptoms are preſent, the event in all probability will be fatal; but when the febrile heat abates, the other

ſymptoms

ſymptoms moderate, and a general and free perſpiration takes place, we may expect a regular and perfect intermiſſion, with a favourable termination. Relapſes are always attended with great danger.

Treatment. If the pulſe is very full, hard, and ſtrong (as it generally is at the commencement of this fever) recourſe may be had with great propriety to phlebotomy, proportioning the quantity which is taken away to the ſtrength of the patient, and the violence of the ſymptoms. If the fever is of ſeveral days ſtanding when advice is applied for, bleeding ſhould not be thought of for obvious reaſons. If there is any nauſea, a vomit of fifteen grains of ipecacuanha, with a grain of tartar emetic, may afterwards be taken, and be worked off with a warm infuſion of camomile flowers. One or two ſtools a day muſt be procured likewiſe by injecting an emollient laxative clyſter if neceſſary.

To obviate the heat and dryneſs of the ſkin, we ſhould next endeavour, by the help of diaphoretic and relaxant medicines, to promote a moiſture on its ſurface. For this purpoſe, any of thoſe recommended under the head of the general treatment of fevers may be given; or three grains of tartar emetic, with a drachm of nitre, may be diſſolved in twelve table ſpoonfuls of water, and a table ſpoonful and a half thereof be taken every two hours. If, after a ſufficient trial of theſe me-

dicines, the deſired effect ſhould not be produced, we may then ſubſtitute Dr. James's powder, of which the third of a paper may be given every three hours to an adult, and in the like proportion to children. Diluting teas, as thoſe of balm and ſage, muſt be drank freely of at the ſame time.

If any vomiting ſhould ariſe, the ſaline draught, taken in the act of effervescence, will put a ſtop to it. Give the patient an ounce of lemon-juice mixed up with a little water and ſirup; and let him ſwallow immediately after it, three table ſpoonfuls of water, in which about fifteen or twenty grains of ſalt of wormwood have been diſſolved.

Should there be any violent affection of the head, as ſtupor, delirium, or great pain, a bliſter may be applied either to it or the back. If a coldneſs of the extremities comes on, with a ſinking feeble pulſe, then ſtimulating cataplaſms, made of bruiſed muſtard-ſeed, horſeradiſh, and vinegar, may be put to the ſoles of the feet, and palms of the hands. The following bolus may alſo be given every three hours. Take eight grains of the powder of Virginia ſnake-root, three of camphor, and a quarter of a grain of tartar emetic, and form them into a bolus, with a little conſerve of roſes.

A diarrhœa, or purging, ſometimes comes on, which, ſhould it not prove critical in carrying off the fever, muſt be ſtopped, by giving a few grains of

of toaſted rhubarb. Fifteen grains of the Japan confection, diſſolved in two ounces of cinnamon water, may be taken every four or five hours, if the former does not procure relief.

As ſoon as the leaſt remiſſion is procured, be it ever ſo ſhort or imperfect, the Peruvian bark is to be given in large doſes, and theſe are to be repeated very frequently; which courſe muſt be perſevered in for ſeveral days after the entire ceſſation of the fever. If it occaſions any purging, as it is very apt to do at firſt with ſome conſtitutions, a few drops of laudanum may be added to each doſe. If the ſtomach is too weak to retain the bark in powder, a decoction of it, with a few drops of the elixir of vitriol added to each doſe, may be made trial of. For the mode of preparing it, ſee the treatment of Intermittent Fevers. Making uſe of Huxham's tincture of the bark will be attended with a good effect in caſes of this kind.

During the whole courſe of the fever, the patient is to abſtain from ſolid food and animal broths, ſupporting nature with preparations of barley, ſago, panada, &c. Herb teas properly acidulated with a little lemon-juice, infuſions of preſerved tamarinds, and common lemon beverage, may be given alternately as ordinary drink. A change of air and ſituation, gentle exerciſe in the cool of the day, cheerful company, and a moderate uſe of wine, will greatly contribute to the ſpeedy

recovery of convaleſcents. All cauſes which may bring on a return of the fever are carefully to be avoided.

Of the Nervous Fever.

THE acute fever is often converted in warm climates into this diſeaſe, owing to the weak, relaxed habits of the people, and their very free indulgence in many things which debilitate the conſtitution.

Causes. Hard drinking, great ſenſuality, uneaſineſs of mind, intenſe thought, and expoſure to cold and moiſture, will, in weak and irritable habits, prove occaſional cauſes of this fever.

Symptoms. The patient is ſeized with great languor, laſſitude, dejection of ſpirits, deſponding countenance, loathing of food, anxiety, nauſea, and ſlight chills and ſhiverings. The pulſe is, at the ſame time, ſmall, low, and frequent, and now and then, perhaps, intermits. As the diſeaſe advances, difficulty of breathing, great oppreſſion at the breaſt, cold clammy ſweats and delirium, enſue; the whole nervous ſyſtem becomes affected, and involuntary motions of the muſcles, ſtarting of the tendons, and a frequent picking at the bed-clothes, are obſerved.

Prognostic.

PROGNOSTIC. If the laſt mentioned ſymptoms are ſucceeded by cold, clammy ſweats, a ſinking of the pulſe, and coldneſs of the extremities, great danger is then to be apprehended.

TREATMENT. At the commencement of this fever, a gentle emetic of fifteen or ſixteen grains of ipecacuanha may be given, if there is any nauſea, or inclination to vomit. In caſe of coſtiveneſs, the inteſtines may be emptied by the injection of an emollient clyſter, compoſed of water-gruel, common ſalt, and about an ounce of caſtor oil, which is to be repeated as often as occaſion ſhall require. This mode of procuring a daily ſtool will be far preferable to giving purgatives, as theſe would prove highly injurious. Bleeding is never to be uſed in this fever for the ſame reaſon.

A gentle perſpiration may be promoted with advantage, by any of the relaxant and diaphoretic medicines mentioned in the treatment of fevers in general. The following bolus may be ſubſtituted when the former fail. Take of the powder of Virginia ſnake-root five grains, of camphor and the ſalt of hartſhorn two grains each, and the third of a grain of tartar emetic, which form into a maſs of the ſize of a nutmeg, with a little conſerve of roſes, and direct it to be given every two hours. Proper care muſt be taken, however, not to excite profuſe ſweats in this fever. Bliſters may be uſed at a very early ſtage of it, as, by their

their ſtimulus, they will prove of infinite ſervice. The moderate uſe of wine may be allowed, alſo, at an early period of this fever (good old Madeira being the beſt kind) as it will prove a better cordial than any medicine which an apothecary's ſhop can furniſh. It may be given diluted with water to the patient, as his ordinary drink, and may alſo be mixed with whatever food he takes, which ſhould be only ſuch as is light and nouriſhing.

To remove the dejection and lowneſs of ſpirits which always prevail, we may add to the uſe of wine repeated ſmall doſes of muſk and camphor, ten grains of the former, with three of the latter, made into a draught, with a little cinnamon water, may be taken every four hours. Theſe may alſo be given when hiccups, ſtarting of the tendons, and other ſtrong nervous ſymptoms prevail.

If any purging ariſes, it muſt immediately be ſtopped by giving ſome aſtringent, as mentioned under the head of Diarrhœa, which ſee; or a ſcruple of Japan confection diſſolved in two ounces of cinnamon water, with the addition of ten drops of laudanum, may be taken as a draught every four hours. If profuſe clammy ſweats break out, beſides the uſe of wine, ſmall doſes of the tincture of Peruvian bark may be ordered. Upon the firſt intermiſſion, or remiſſion, however ſhort or imperfect, immediate recourſe muſt be had to the Peruvian bark, the powder of which is to be taken

in

in large doſes with wine, and to be repeated frequently. If the ſtomach rejects the powder, Huxham's tincture may then be made uſe of.

During the continuance of the fever, the patient is to be kept quiet, and free from the intruſion of viſitors; but as ſoon as he is able to ſit up, cheerful company ſhould then be procured for him. When there has been a ſufficient recruit of ſtrength, gentle exerciſe on horſeback ought to be taken, and the ſcene varied frequently. Some kind of ſtomachic bitter, or chalybeate, may alſo be uſed. The cold bath will greatly tend to remove that weakneſs and irritability, which this fever is ſo apt to leave behind it.

Of the Putrid, or Malignant Fever.

THIS fever is ſo named, becauſe, when it continues any length of time, ſymptoms of putrefaction are apt to take place. It is moſt apt to ariſe in habits that are weak and relaxed, having, at the ſame time, an acrimonious tendency in the humours of the body. Autumnal intermittents of the bilious kind, when neglected, or improperly treated, are apt to degenerate into continual fevers, which, at laſt, become putrid ones.

Causes. It is ſometimes produced by a peculiar ſtate of the air, and then becomes epidemical, as happened in the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's, in the year

year 1788, when ſeveral hundred negroes, as well as many white people, died in a ſhort ſpace of time of it. From its raging violently in jails, and on board of ſhips, where there is not a proper ventilation kept up, it is evident that confined air, and a want of cleanlineſs, are frequent cauſes of it. Putrid exhalations and vapours, as alſo very damp weather ſucceeding a great drought and intenſe heat, will likewiſe give riſe to it. It is often propagated by infection, as it frequently attacks thoſe who attend the ſick, and not uncommonly becomes general through a whole family.

Symptoms. It comes on with a coldneſs, languor, head-ach, pain in the back and extremities, great thirſt, dryneſs, and foulneſs of the tongue, nauſea, vomiting of bile, conſiderable depreſſion of ſpirits, loſs of ſtrength, and frequency of the pulſe. As the diſeaſe advances, the pulſe becomes more frequent, being upwards of one hundred in a minute; there is vaſt debility, dryneſs of the ſkin, ſoreneſs and oppreſſion at the breaſt, dejection of ſpirits, and a dark brown fur all over the tongue. If the fever ſtill continues to increaſe in violence, then ſymptoms of putrefaction ariſe: the breath becomes offenſive, fetid ſtools and ſweats enſue; the urine depoſits a black ſediment, hæmorrhages break out from different parts of the body, livid ſpots appear over its whole ſurface, the pulſe intermits, the extremities grow cold, and death cloſes the ſcene.

Prognostic.

PROGNOSTIC. Purple and livid ſpots, involuntary and offenſive diſcharges by urine and ſtool, ſtarting of the tendons, difficulty of ſwallowing, wild ſtaring of the eyes, and hæmorrhages, point out the near approach of the patient's end.

TREATMENT. In this fever bleeding never ſhould be uſed. The firſt thing to be done is to cleanſe the ſtomach by a gentle emetic, which may be worked off by drinking plentifully of an infuſion of camomile flowers. A conſiderable quantity of black bilious matter will be brought off by theſe means. The contents of the bowels are next to be evacuated by ſome gentle laxative, as the following; diſſolve half an ounce of manna, and two drachms of cream of tartar, in four ounces of boiling water, for a doſe. If it does not operate ſufficiently, an emollient laxative clyſter may then be given.

A gentle moiſture may be brought on the ſkin by diaphoretic medicines. The following bolus may be preſcribed with this view, every four hours drinking a little wine whey after each. Take eight grains of the powder of Virginia ſnake-root, three of camphor, the third of a grain of tartar emetic, and as much conſerve of roſes as will be ſufficient to form them into a maſs of a proper conſiſtence. Profuſe ſweats are, however, to be avoided in this fever.

If,

If, during the firſt ſtage of this fever, there ſhould be any very violent affection of the head, a bliſter may be applied to it, or the back; but, after putrid ſymptoms have appeared, bliſters will be highly improper.

In the firſt ſtage, the patient's food ſhould conſiſt of preparations of barley, ſago, and panada, with the addition of a ſmall quantity of Madeira wine; but when ſymptoms of putrefaction are likely to enſue, a liberal and free uſe of it may be allowed, together with acids and other antiſeptics. All kinds of acid fruits will now be proper; and whatever is drank, ſhould conſiſt of wine properly diluted, and alſo acidulated with lemon or orange juice.

If there is no delirium, or ſtupor, we may now likewiſe adminiſter the Peruvian bark, in large and frequent repeated doſes. Should the ſtomach reject the powder, a decoction of it, prepared as mentioned in the treatment of Intermittent Fevers (which ſee) may then be given with the addition of ten or fifteen drops of the elixir of vitriol to each doſe.

If a purging ariſes, the bark muſt be given in wine mulled up with ſpice, adding a few drops of laudanum to each doſe. Should a vomiting enſue, the ſaline draught, as mentioned under the head of the treatment

treatment of Acute Fever, may then be taken in the act of effervescence, and be repeated until a stop is put to it. When petechiæ, or purple and livid spots, have shewed themselves on different parts of the body, and have again suddenly disappeared; or when the pulse sinks, and the extremities grow cold, stimulating cataplasms of mustard, vinegar, and horseradish, must be applied to the soles of the feet and palms of the hands.

As this fever is, beyond all doubt, frequently propagated by infection and putrid air, the greatest caution should be observed to keep the patient's bed-chamber properly ventilated, by allowing a constant and free admission of fresh air. It should also be sprinkled every now and then with a little vinegar, or rosemary, or camphorated spirits. Those who attend the sick, in order, if possible, to guard against infection, should avoid sitting down on the beds of the diseased; and they may also frequently apply a handkerchief, moistened with any of the above remedies, to the nose, taking care, at the same time, to change their clothes frequently.

Of the Yellow, or Bilious Fever.

THIS fever is ſo named from the general yellowneſs which is diffuſed over the whole body in its advanced ſtage. It frequently occurs in thoſe countries which lay within the torrid zone, and principally attacks thoſe who come from a colder climate, and are imprudent and intemperate in their mode of living. It is by no means of a contagious nature while in its firſt ſtage; but in its laſt, or putrid ſtage, it is highly ſo.

Causes. It is brought on by hard labour and exerciſe in the heat of the day, and by an expoſure to the moiſt and damp air of the night. Thoſe who are ſanguine and robuſt, and that live freely, and addict themſelves to an immoderate uſe of vinous and ſpirituous liquors, are the moſt liable to be attacked by it; hence the thoughtleſs ſeaman having gained his deſtined port, gets intoxicated with new rum, expoſes himſelf to the heavy dews of the night, and not unfrequently falls a victim to his own imprudence. Heavy rains and great moiſture ſucceeding a long drought and intenſe hot weather, will greatly prediſpoſe to attacks of this fever.

Symptoms. It commences with a faintneſs, giddineſs of the head, heavineſs over the eyes, chillineſs,

chillineſs, ſucceeded by heat and coldneſs alternately, flushing of the face, redneſs and burning of the eyes, pains in the back and head, thirſt, heat and dryneſs of the ſkin, nauſea, vomiting of bilious matter, a diſcharge of high coloured urine, and a quick and ſtrong pulſe. Theſe ſymptoms continue, perhaps, for a day or ſo; a yellow tinge is then obſerved in the eyes, and over the breaſt; a vomiting of frothy bile comes on, the tongue is covered with a dark brown fur, the eyes turn glaſſy, the pulſe ſinks and becomes unequal, and a delirium enſues. After a few hours continuance of theſe appearances, a conſtant vomiting of dark matter, reſembling the grounds of coffee, takes place, the tongue becomes black and dry, the whole body changes to a livid yellow colour; cold clammy ſweats ariſe, the extremities grow cold, hemorrhages break forth from the mouth, ears, and noſtrils, livid ſpots appear on different parts of the body, bloody ſtools and urine are voided, the eyes ſink in the head, and the patient at laſt expires.

Prognostic. When the laſt ſet of ſymptoms ariſe, there then will remain no hopes of recovery.

Treatment. If a perſon who is but lately arrived in the Weſt-Indies, or any other warm climate, has been guilty of intemperance, or has expoſed himſelf very much to the moiſt air of the night, and is, in conſequence thereof, attacked

with laſſitude, heavineſs, yawning, and ſtretching, he ought immediately to loſe eight or ten ounces of blood, and then take a good ſtrong doſe of purging ſalts and manna, which he may work off by drinking plentifully of water-gruel. He ſhould likewiſe confine himſelf to his chamber, and abſtain from all animal food, and vinous and ſpiritous liquors, until theſe ſymptoms diſappear. Small does of relaxant medicines, ſuch as any of thoſe recommended in the treatment of Fevers in General, may alſo be taken after the operation of the purge is over; or, five grains of nitre, with the fourth of a grain of tartar emetic, may be diſſolved in a little water for a doſe, which may be repeated every three hours, drinking plentifully of warm diluting liquors, ſuch as barley water, herb teas, &c. at the ſame time.

If theſe precautions have been obſerved, and the inflammatory ſymptoms nevertheleſs continue to increaſe, the loſing a few ounces more of blood may, perhaps, be attended with advantage; but, in doing this, a due attention muſt be paid, not only to the age and ſtrength of the patient, but alſo to the ſtate of the pulſe. If it ſtill continues full and hard after the firſt operation, it indicates a neceſſity for a repetition of the bleeding, The lancet, however, is never to be uſed in this fever only during its firſt, or inflammatory ſtage.

The contents of the bowels and ſtomach ſhould alſo

alſo again be evacuated, for which purpoſe, an infuſing of ſenna, manna, and cream of tartar, may be taken thus prepared: boil three drachms of ſenna in eight ounces of water, until the one half is evaporated, then pour the remainder on half an ounce of manna and two drachms of cream of tartar, ſtrain it, and cool it. If there is any great irritation of the ſtomach preſent, and the purge ſhould be thrown up, then a laxative clyſter, made by diſſolving an ounce of purging ſalts in a pint of warm water, with the addition of an ounce of caſtor oil, may be given and repeated until the deſired effect is procured. Should the nauſea and vomiting be conſtant, perhaps, it might be right to direct a weak infuſion of camomile tea to be taken. When the ſtomach is ſufficiently evacuated of its bilious contents, the ſaline draught may be given in the act of effervescence (ſee the treatment of Acute Fever); to each doſe of which, half an ounce of cinnamon water, with eight or ten drops of laudanum, may be added.

During this ſtage of the diſeaſe, the patient's drink ſhould conſiſt of decoctions of barley, herb teas, and thin gruel; for, if acids are given at the ſame time with purgative medicines, they will, in all probability, be thrown up again. As it will be neceſſary to continue giving purges as long as the ſtools remain bilious and fetid, acids ſhould not therefore be made uſe of at the ſame time.

As ſoon as the leaſt intermiſſion, or even remiſſion, takes place, the Peruvian bark muſt immediately be preſcribed in as large doſes as the ſtomach will bear, and be repeated frequently. To obviate and remove any coſtiveneſs that may ariſe, ſome gentle laxative may be made uſe of. If, during the firſt ſtage of the fever, a delirium, ſtupor, or any other ſevere affection of the head, ſhould take place, a bliſter may then be applied to the neck or back; but at any later period ſuch an application would be highly improper.

Should the fever rapidly increaſe in progreſs and violence, notwithſtanding theſe means have been timely adopted, and the pulſe become ſmall and low, with other ſymptoms of an approaching putrefaction, ſuch as fetid ſtools, purple and livid ſpots ſcattered over different parts of the body, and hemorrhages; then our future endeavour muſt be to ſtop the putrid diſpoſition of the fluids, by preſcribing antiſeptics and cordials. Acid fruits may, therefore, now be allowed of; and every thing that is drank may be acidulated with lemon or lime juice. A negus, made of Madeira wine, ſliced oranges, or ſugar and water, may be given to the patient for common drink. The Peruvian bark may alſo be given, with wine, in as large doſes as the ſtomach will bear. If it will not retain the powder, then a ſtrong decoction of it, with ſnake-root, may be ſubſtituted. For this purpoſe, boil two ounces of bark and half an ounce of Virginia ſnake-

ſnake-root in a quart of water, until the one half is evaporated; when cool, let it be poured off clear, and a wine glaſs full, with the addition of fifteen drops of the elixir of vitriol, be taken every hour, in double the ſame quantity of Madeira wine. Small doſes of camphor may alſo be given, and all the means and remedies mentioned in the treatment of Putrid Fever will now be proper, as the one diſeaſe is evidently converted into the other.

Of Inflammations in General.

IN every ſpecies of inflammation there is an increaſed action of the heart and arteries, propelling forwards a greater quantity of blood into the part affected, by which means its ſenſibility and irribility are increaſed, its ſmall veſſels diſtended beyond their natural tone, and the circulation of blood through them rendered more rapid. When an inflammation is confined to one particular part, it is called topical, or local; but when the whole ſyſtem is affected by it, the term general inflammation is made uſe of.

Inflammations may properly be divided into the phlegmonous, and the eryſipelatous. Thoſe who are of a ſtrong, robuſt, plethoric habit of body, are moſt liable to attacks of the former; whereas thoſe of weak and irritable fibres, are moſt apt to be affected with the latter. A phlegmonous inflammation is attended with ſymptoms of general

inflammation, and is ſeated principally in the ſanguineous veſſels, and cellular membrane; whereas, an eryſipelatous inflammation is always attended with ſymptoms of irritation, and occupies the ſkin when ſeated ſuperficially, and the mucous membrane when it is ſome internal part that is affected. Theſe two diſeaſes requiring different modes of treatment, are therefore put under ſeparate heads.

Of Phlegmonous Inflammations.

Causes. Phlegmonous inflammation is produced by a ſudden expoſure to cold and moiſt air, by the ſuppreſſion of ſome long accuſtomed evacuation, or drain; by wounds, bruiſes, or other injuries, and by the application of ſtimulants; and is (as was before obſerved) moſt apt to take place in thoſe of ſtrong, robuſt, and plethoric habits of body: hence this ſpecies of inflammation occurs more frequently in cold climates than in warm ones.

Symptoms. It comes on with an itching, dryneſs, redneſs, increaſed heat and circulation in the part affected; which ſymptoms are ſucceeded by a tumour, ſwelling, and ſhooting, throbbing pain. If the inflammation runs high, then an increaſed action of the heart and arteries takes place, the pulſe becomes full, hard, and quick, and a feveriſh diſpoſition ariſes.

Prognostic.

PROGNOSTIC. This is to be drawn from the ſymptoms which are preſent, as well as from the ſeat of the inflammation. If the inflammatory appearance ceaſes ſuddenly, bliſters, diſcharging a thin ichorous matter, ariſe, and the part loſes its ſenſibility, and becomes of a purple livid colour; then a mortification will very ſoon enſue. A gradual abatement of the inflammation, with a gentle moiſture, breaking out over the whole ſurface of the body, may be regarded as the prognoſtic of a favourable event. Inflammations of all glands are attended with more or leſs danger, as they ſometimes terminate in ſchirrous tumors.

A phlegmonous inflammation terminates always either by reſolution, ſuppuration, mortification, ſchirrus, or cancer. By reſolution, is underſtood the natural cure, or going off of the inflammation, by a gradual ceſſation of all the ſymptoms. By ſuppuration, is meant the converſion into pus, or thick yellow matter, of the lymph and blood, which have been extravaſated in the part inflamed. By a mortification, is implied a lividneſs, with a total loſs of ſenſibility, irritability, and circulation, in the part affected. By a ſchirrus, is meant a hard, indolent, knotty tumour, unattended with any diſcoloration, but accompanied with ſevere, ſhooting, darting pains, which at laſt becomes ulcerated. By a cancer, is underſtood a deep, corroding ulcer, with uneven edges, and a rough ſurface,

faec, which never admits of any cure, or even hardly of the leaſt palliation.

TREATMENT. Our firſt endeavour muſt be to remove, if poſſible, the original cauſe which gave riſe to the inflammation. If it has proceeded from the introduction of any extraneous body, ſuch as a ſplinter of wood, thorn, or a ball diſcharged from fire arms, it ſhould immediately be removed, by dilating the wound as much as may be neceſſary for its eaſy extraction. After this, proper di-
g jeſtive dreſſings are to be applied.

In ſlight external inflammations, topical bleeding, with cupping glaſſes inſtead of leeches, which will not live in the Weſt-Indies, may be uſed, and theſe ſhould be applied as near to the part affected as poſſible; but in all violent external, as well as internal, inflammations, bleeding from the ſyſtem, by opening a vein of the arm, will be abſolutely neceſſary, proportioning the quantity that is drawn off to the ſeverity of the ſymptoms, as well as to the age and ſtrength of the patient; and repeating the operation, if the inflammation does not quickly abate. In inflammations of the head, bowels, extremities, and exterior parts of the body, a uſe of purgatives will be highly advantageous; but in ſimilar affections of the cheſt, they are not deemed proper, and therefore laxative clyſters muſt be ſubſtituted. In external inflammations, fomentations, compoſed of an infuſion of wormwood leaves,

leaves, marſh-mallows, and camomile-flowers, may be applied to the diſeaſed part, and be renewed whenever they grow cold. In caſes of violent contuſion or fracture, where there is a conſiderable degree of tenſion, poultices of rye meal, mixed up with vinegar, or Goulard's extract of lead, ſufficiently diluted with water, will be more proper; and theſe ſhould be renewed twice a day until the ſwelling and tenſion go off.

Inflammations of ſmall glands, as thoſe of the groin, may be permitted to come to a ſuppuration; but, in moſt other caſes of external as well as internal inflammation, all poſſible means ſhould be uſed to prevent its taking place. Nitre will, in all caſes of internal inflammations, be a very proper medicine, and may be given in doſes of ten grains, or a ſcruple every three or four hours.

Some caſes of inflammation, as that of the eyes, may require the application of bliſters. They may be kept diſcharging a length of time, by dreſſing them daily with an iſſue ointment, compoſed of yellow baſilicum, mixed up with a few Spaniſh flies reduced to powder. Iſſues and ſetons are alſo frequently made uſe of in theſe caſes.

Every perſon labouring under an inflammatory complaint, ſhould carefully abſtain from all heating food, and vinous, or ſpiritous liquors, partaking

ing only of ſuch things as are cooling and nutritive.

If a ſuppuration of any large tumour is likely to enſue, the powder of the Peruvian bark, to the quantity of an ounce a day, ſhould then be taken, and a more generous diet may alſo be allowed. If the ſuppuration is ſmall, and confined to ſome exterior part, then a poultice of bread, milk, and hog's-lard, may be applied to it; or, if more convenient, a plaſter of diachylon, ſpread on leather, may be ſubſtituted. When the ſuppuration is completed, and the tumour has become perfectly ſoft to the touch, it ſhould be opened, either with a lancet, or by the application of cauſtic: after this, the wound may be dreſſed with dry lint, and a pledget ſpread with yellow baſilicum, or ſome more dijeſtive ointment, be laid over all.

If the inflammation has terminated in a gangrene, or mortification, then a ſpeedy ſtop muſt be put to the action of the dead parts on the living ones. For this purpoſe, ſlight ſcarifications muſt be made; emollient fomentations, with the addition of camphorated ſpirits of wine, muſt be applied, and warm digeſtive dreſſings be put on; and theſe be renewed thrice a day. Wine, ſpices, and the Peruvian bark, muſt likewiſe be given internally in large quantities, with a view of procuring a ſeparation of the parts already decayed.

If

If a ſchirrus has been the conſequence, then a uſe of mercury and hemloc have been adviſed; but they have very ſeldom produced any good effect. In its incipient ſtate, a mercurial plaſter may however be applied, or a little weak ointment of the ſame nature may be rubbed in. As ſoon as the tumour and hardneſs are obſerved to increaſe, and are attended with darting pains, the immediate extirpation with the knife ſhould be recommended, provided no great adheſion to the neighbouring parts has already taken place.

Should the ſchirrus have degenerated into a cancer, the patient muſt then ſubmit to her unhappy fate, as no remedy has yet been diſcovered which will effect a cure. As a palliative, poultices of caſſava root, or powdered hemloc, may be applied to the part, and renewed twice a day. The ulcer muſt be kept very clean, and a vegetable and milk diet be purſued. The following plaſter has been recommended to ſeparate the unſound parts from the ſound ones, and may be tried: Spread a plaſter of diachylon, with gum, upon leather of the ſize of the ulcer, and ſprinkle it over with corroſive ſublimate, finely powdered, which apply to the part; let it remain on for eight and forty hours, and then remove it if it has acted ſufficiently; when taken off, a poultice of bread and milk, with a little olive oil, is then to be laid on, and renewed twice a day, until the diſeaſed parts are ſeparated. When this is effected, it is to be treated as a common

mon ulcer. A purge or two of calomel is directed to precede the application of the plaſter. If neceſſary, the bark is likewiſe to be given, in order to promote a proper ſuppuration.

Of the Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire.

THIS ſpecies of inflammation moſt frequently atacks the face, arms, legs, and feet. Whenever it appears externally, it is ſeated in the ſkin; but when internally, the mucous membrane is the part affected.

Causes. It is occaſioned by all the cauſes which give riſe to inflammations, ſuch as expoſure to cold, obſtructed perſpiration, and the external application of ſtimulants. Weak and irritable habits are more prediſpoſed to its attacks, than thoſe of ſtrong and plethoric ones; hence it occurs much oftener in warm climates than a phlegmonous inflammation.

Symptoms. It comes on with a ſtiffneſs, roughneſs, heat, and redneſs of the ſkin, which being preſſed upon with the finger, becomes of a pale colour, and again returns to its former ſtate on its being removed. If the diſeaſe is mild, theſe ſymptoms will continue only for a few days; the ſkin will become yellow, the cuticle, or ſcarf-ſkin, will fall off in ſcales, and the patient will feel perfectly well. When it is more violent, and the febrile

ſymptoms

ſymptoms run high, there is a chilline ſs ſucceeded by intenſe heat, headach, nauſea, and a ſlight degree of tumour and ſwelling of the parts. Small veſicles, or bladders, containing a hot acrid humour, ariſe alſo. When the face is affected, there is a dryneſs of the noſtrils and mouth, with great thirſt, difficulty of breathing, diſtention of the eyelids, cloſing of the eyes, and ſometimes a delirium.

Prognostic. In this diſeaſe, ſudden tranſlations of the morbid matter are apt to take place, wherefore, ſhould the inflammation ſtrike inwards, and fall on ſome vital part, as the brain, lungs, &c. great danger may be apprehended. When it takes place in a bad habit of body, is ſeated deep, and occupies ſome very ſenſible part, the patient will be expoſed to imminent danger. It ſeldom, if ever, terminates in a ſuppuration, as a phlegmonous inflammation is apt to do, but a mortification ſometimes enſues.

Treatment. If the febrile ſymptoms run high, and there ſhould be any mixture with the phlegmonous inflammation (as ſometimes happens, and which may be known by a frequency, hardneſs, and fulneſs of the pulſe) eight or ten ounces of blood may be drawn from the arm; but when this is not the caſe, or where the inflammation is merely local, bleeding will be improper. When the head is the part affected, a ſufficient evacuation, by purgatives, ſhould always

always be made. In all cafes where the inflammation ftrikes in fuddenly, blifters and cataplafms muft be applied. When the cuticle is raifed up in fmall blifters, and a ferous difcharge weeps from them, the inflamed parts fhould be bathed with a warm fomentation, made by infufing camomile-flowers, wormwood, &c. in hot water, to which may be added a little camphorated fpirits of wine, and after this, a little fine flour, or chalk, may be fprinkled over their furface.

To take off the irritability, and prevent any difpofition to a mortification, it will be advifable to give the Peruvian bark, to the quantity of at leaft an ounce a day. When the inflammation is feated internally, relaxant and diaphoretic medicines (fee the treatment of Fevers) will alfo be highly proper; to the further ufe of which nitre may be added, in dofes of fifteen grains, or a fcruple. Coftivenefs is to be obviated by gentle laxatives and opening clyfters. The patient is to confine himfelf to bed, and to live entirely on diluting liquors, and other fuch things as are nutritive and eafy of digeftion. Lemonade and tamarind beverage, will be the moft proper things for ordinary drink.

OF A PHRENSY, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN.

IN this diſeaſe the inflammation is ſuppoſed to occupy the membranes of the brain. It is called primary, when it exiſts independent of any other diſorder, and ſymptomatic, when it ariſes in conſequence of ſome other, as in caſes of fever, pluriſy, &c. which ſpecies of it is the moſt general. It ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from madneſs, and from that alienation of the mind, owing to weakneſs, which is to be obſerved after ſome fevers.

CAUSES. External violence of any kind, an immoderate uſe of vinous and ſpiritous liquors, violent fits of anger, long continued expoſure to the intenſe heat of the ſun, the ſuppreſſion of natural and periodical diſcharges, a long prevention or diſturbance of the natural reſt, or whatever determines a great flow of blood to the head, will occaſion a phrenſy.

SYMPTOMS. It is generally preceded by heat, pain in the head, redneſs of the face and eyes, wakefulneſs, ſadneſs, forgetfulneſs, and a ferocity of countenance, with a ſmall, quick pulſe. As the diſeaſe advances, the eyes become more fixed and wild, there is univerſal reſtleſſneſs, great confuſion of ideas, violent ravings, a throbbing of

the arteries of the temples and neck, delirium, and a full, ſtrong, and ſeemingly obſtructed pulſe.

PROGNOSTIC. Frequent ſhiverings, ſtarting of the tendons, grinding of the teeth, a ſuppreſſion of urine, and convulſions, point out the near approach of death; whereas hemorrhages from the noſe, and a free perſpiration, or diarrhœa, enſuing, may be regarded as very favourable ſymptoms. Phrenſy ſometimes terminates in madneſs, or a lethargy.

TREATMENT. On the firſt attack of the diſeaſe, if it is primary, or independent of any other, immediate recourſe muſt be had to bleeding, proportioning the quantity that is drawn off to the conſtitution of the patient, and the ſeverity of the ſymptoms. Opening the jugular vein of the neck will be preferable to bleeding in the arm, and drawing off a conſiderable quantity of blood at once will be better than taking only a little at a time, and repeating the operation frequently. A large bliſter ſhould next be applied all over the head, or to the back, and the feet ſhould be put into a warm bath. After proceeding thus, a ſtrong purge of ſalts and manna (ten drachms of the former with half an ounce of the latter) may be given to the patient, diſſolved in four or five ounces of warm water, the operation of which, if not ſpeedy, may be aſſiſted by the exhibition of a laxative

a laxative clyſter. The purge ſhould be repeated every two or three days.

If the diſeaſe is ſymptomatic, and has aroſe in conſequence of fever, or ſome other acute complaint, bleeding will not be neceſſary; but it may be proper to apply bliſters to the head, and cataplaſms to the ſoles of the feet. In both caſes, the following bolus may be taken every two hours. Form five grains of nitre, four of camphor, the third of a grain of tartar emetic, and a little conſerve of roſes, into a bolus of about the ſize of a nutmeg.

During the whole courſe of the diſeaſe, the patient ſhould be kept as quiet as poſſible, and nobody ought to be admitted into his chamber but thoſe who attend on him. Thin water-gruel, and herb teas, acidulated with lemons or tamarinds, may be given to him as ordinary drink.

Of an Inflammation of the Eyes.

THIS inflammation is ſeated in the tunics, or membranes of the eye.

Causes. It ariſes from expoſure to cold winds, intemperance, too free a uſe of vinous and ſpiritous liquors, and from external injuries, ſuch as blow, wounds, or extraneous bodies getting into the eyes. It is ſometimes ſymptomatic of other diſeaſes, as

the ſmall-pox, meaſles, ſcurvy, ſcrophula, and venereal.

SYMPTOMS. It comes on with heat, redneſs, pricking, darting pains, and a ſenſation as if gritty particles had inſinuated themſelves under the eyelids. The cheeks and neighbouring parts become ſwelled, ſtrong pulſations of the temporal arteries enſue, the leaſt light proves troubleſome, and gives pain, the veſſels of the eyes are diſtended with blood, and an acrid ſerous water is diſcharged, which excoriates every part on which it falls. Theſe appearances, after ſome days, abate, and a diſcharge of thick glutinous matter takes place, which collects in conſiderable quantities about the angles of the eyes, if not frequently waſhed off.

PROGNOSTIC. If the inflammation is ſlight, it may eaſily be removed; but if it is very violent, and proper means have not been timely made uſe of, ſpecks and a total loſs of ſight may enſue.

TREATMENT. If the diſeaſe is primary, or not ſymptomatic of any other, and there is a conſiderable degree of inflammation, with ſome febrile ſymptoms preſent, the temporal artery, or jugular vein, may then be opened, as being neareſt to the part affected, and eight or ten ounces of blood be taken away. If it is very ſlight, only a few ounces need then be drawn off, which may be done by the application of cupping-glaſſes to the temples, where leeches cannot

cannot be procured. A purge of twenty-five grains of jalap, and three of calomel, for an adult, and in the like proportion to children, may next be given; and this ought to be repeated every third or fourth morning.

The eyes ſhould be bathed frequently with a little warm milk and water, and linen cloths dipped in the following ſolution ſhould be kept conſtantly to them. Diſſolve five grains of white vitriol, and three of ſugar of lead, in four ounces of roſe water: or a week ſolution of Goulard's extract may be ſubſtituted; about two tea ſpoonfuls of it to half a pint of water, will be a proper proportion. Poultices ſhould never be applied to the eyes, unleſs the above means fail in having the wiſhed-for effects.

If the inflammation has aroſe in conſequence of ſome venereal taint, then mercury will be the moſt proper medicine (ſee the treatment of the Venereal Diſeaſe). If it proceeds from a ſcrophulous habit, then the Peruvian bark, with gentle alteratives, muſt be given (ſee Scrophula). Hemloc has been preſcribed likewiſe in this ſpecies of inflammation with great advantage, wherefore fifteen grains of the powder may be taken night and morning made into pills or a bolus, with a little common ſirup.

When ſpecks, or films, enſue, a powder compoſed of equal parts of white ſugar and alum, with

a ſmall proportion of glaſs levigated very fine, may be blown through a quill into the eye two or three times a day. When there is a weeping from the eyes, owing to weakneſs, then either of the before-mentioned ſolutions, or eye-waters, may be made uſe of. When an inflammation of the eyes has been of long ſtanding, and will not give way to theſe means, we may adviſe the application of a bliſter behind each ear, or the putting a ſeton in the neck.

In an inflammation of the eyes every thing heating ſhould be avoided; therefore high ſeaſoned diſhes, and vinous and ſpiritous liquors, are highly improper to be partaken of. Weak animal broths, boiled chickens, panada, fruits, and vegetables of all kinds, will be the moſt proper things for the patient's diet; and, as ordinary drink, cream of tartar diſſolved in water, or lemon or tamarind beverage, may be uſed. A blind of green ſilk ſhould be worn over the eyes, to prevent too great a glare of light from coming to them.

Of the Quinsey, or Inflammation of the Throat.

IN a quinſey, the inflammation is ſeated principally in the glands, but affects, at the ſame time, the whole of the throat, ſo eſſentially, as to interfere with the reſpiration, ſwallowing, and ſpeech of the patient.

CAUSES.

CAUSES. Theſe are expoſure to cold, from ſitting in wet rooms, keeping on damp linen, or being placed in a partial current of air, all which give a ſudden check to the perſpiration. Thoſe of a plethoric habit of body, are moſt liable to attacks of the quinſey; whereas thoſe of weak and irritable ones, are moſt ſubject to the putrid, or ulcerated ſore throat; hence the inhabitants of warm climates are much oftener afflicted with the latter than the former.

SYMPTOMS. It comes on with a ſtiffneſs of the neck, dryneſs of the throat, difficulty of ſwallowing and breathing, redneſs of the cheeks and eyes, foulneſs of the tongue, and a red inflamed appearance of the tonſils, palate, and whole inſide of the mouth. As it increaſes in violence, the difficulty of breathing and ſwallowing becomes greater, the dryneſs of the throat increaſes, the tongue ſwells, and is covered with a brown fur, the ſpeech is indiſtinct, the pulſe is full and quick, and the patient cannot lay in an horizontal poſture, from a fear of being ſuffocated. If the diſeaſe continues ſtill to increaſe in violence, the pulſe will ſink, the deglutition and reſpiration will be totally obſtructed, the face will become livid, and death ſoon enſue.

PROGNOSTIC. When the inflammation is ſo great as to interfere very much with the patient's breathing, or with his ſwallowing a ſufficient quan-

tity of nouriſhment for the ſupport of nature, great danger may be apprehended; but when the tumor is trifling, it will readily give way to a proper mode of treatment.

Treatment. Our firſt and chief endeavour muſt be to abate the inflammation; wherefore all thoſe means which have been recommended in the treatment of Phlegmonous Inflammations (which ſee) muſt be purſued. Evacuation, by copious bleeding, muſt be uſed, and the operation be quickly repeated if the ſymptoms do not ſoon abate. Opening the jugular vein in the neck will be preferable to drawing blood from the arm, as being ſo much nearer to the part affected. After this, a purge of caſtor oil may be given; and throughout the whole courſe of the diſeaſe, the body ſhould be kept open by laxative medicines, or clyſters.

If the inflammation is not very conſiderable, we may direct the throat to be rubbed externally, with a liniment compoſed of two ounces of camphorated oil, and half an ounce of the ſpirits of hartſhorn; after which, a piece of flannel may be applied all round it; but if it is very violent, the application of a bliſter to the throat, or back of the neck, will then be neceſſary. If placed on the latter, an emollient poultice of bread and milk, with the addition of a little hog's lard, may alſo be applied to the former, and be renewed twice a day.

To

To relax the veſſels of the throat, the ſteams ariſing from warm vinegar, may be taken into the mouth by means of an inverted funnel, or inhaler, frequently throughout the courſe of the day. The following gargle ſhould likewiſe be uſed repeatedly. Take four ounces of an infuſion of red roſes, in which diſſolve a drachm of alum, and add thereto an ounce of honey, and about ſixty drops of the ſpirit of vitrol, in order to make it of a proper acidity; when the latter cannot be obtained, the juice of the canker-berry will be a proper ſubſtitute. Relaxant, or diaphoretic medicines, are alſo to be given internally, as they will promote a perſpiration, by determining to the ſurface of the body. Any of thoſe recommended in the general Treatment of Fevers (which ſee) may be made choice of; or, ten grains of nitre, with the third of a grain of tartar emetic, may be taken every three hours, drinking plentifully of weak diluting liquors, ſuch as herb teas, &c. after each doſe.

If our endeavours to reſolve the inflammation have proved fruitleſs, and a ſuppuration of the tumor is likely to enſue, we ſhould then haſten it by the repeated application of warm fomentations, and emollient poultices.

During this ſtage of the diſeaſe, the paſſages to the ſtomach and lungs are ſometimes ſo cloſed by the ſize and preſſure of the tumour upon them, that

that the patient is totally prevented from either performing reſpiration, or taking a ſufficient quantity of nouriſhment for the ſupport of nature. In the laſt caſe, the ſtrength muſt be kept up by the injection of nutritive and mucilaginous clyſters, compoſed of barley water, chicken broth, water-gruel, or a ſolution of ſtarch; and theſe ought to be thrown up the inteſtines in ſmall quantities at a time, as they will thereby be abſorbed the more readily. Should they happen to induce any ſevere degree of purging, a few drops of laudanum may be added to each clyſter. In the former inſtance, where the breathing is ſo ſtopt as to endanger a ſuffocation, immediate recourſe ſhould be had to chirurgical aſſiſtance, by making an opening into the trachea, or wind-pipe, and then introducing a ſilver, or other tube, through which the patient will be able to breathe, until the compreſſion is removed by a free diſcharge from the abſceſs taking place. The operation being attended with no danger, ſhould not be delayed until too late, and may be performed by almoſt any body, in the following manner, when a ſurgeon cannot be procured. The patient being ſupported in a chair, with his head reclined backwards, the operator is to pinch up the ſkin of the throat, a little below the ſeat of the tumor, and then to make a longitudinal inciſion through it; after which he ſhould dilate the wound with his fingers, ſo as to bring the rings, or cartilages, of the wind-pipe fully in view: this being done, a tranſverſe opening is to be made betwixt

betwixt two of them, and a crooked tube is then to be introduced, which muſt be ſecured in the wound by proper ſtrings as long as ſhall be found neceſſary.

Of the Ulcerated, or Putrid Sore Throat.

IN this diſeaſe, the inflammation is ſeated principally in the mucous membrane, which lines the throat, whereas, in a quinſey, the glands are the parts principally affected by it. It has of late years occurred very frequently in moſt of the Weſt-India iſlands.

Causes. It often ariſes from a peculiar ſtate of the air, and then becomes epidemical, attacking chiefly children, and thoſe of weak, relaxed habits, to whom it frequently proves very fatal. It is produced alſo by infection, as it often runs through a whole family when it has once ſeized any perſon in it. Expoſure to wet, and a moiſt, damp atmoſphere will alſo give riſe to it.

Symptoms. The patient is at firſt attacked with a coldneſs and ſhivering, ſucceeded by heat, reſtleſſneſs, oppreſſion at the breaſt, and great debility; the face becomes very red, the eyes inflamed, and the pulſe frequent and ſmall; ſoon after which, a foreneſs and fulneſs is perceived in the throat, and, upon an examination, there appears a gloſſy redneſs

redneſs in all the parts, with ſome degree of inflammation, and ſwelling of the tonſils; but not ſo violent as to interfere much with either the breathing, or deglutition. If the ſtomach, or inteſtines, are affected, then there will likewiſe be nauſea and vomiting. The inflammation, after a very ſhort period of time, takes a particular termination; for, on a further inſpection into the throat, a number of dark white ſpots, or ſloughs, are obſerved on the tonſils, palate, and whole of the inſide of the mouth; the tongue is alſo covered, towards its root, with a dark brown fur, the breath has become horridly offenſive, and the inſide of the lips are beſet with veſicles, containing an acrid matter, which, falling on the corners of the mouth, occaſions an excoriation of theſe parts. The noſtrils likewiſe become of a deep red colour, and diſcharge a thin ſerous water. The ſloughs at laſt corrode deeper and deeper, and ſpread ſo univerſally as to deſtroy the patient in the courſe of two or three days.

Prognostic. If there is a great increaſe of the evening paroxiſm, or attack of fever, with vaſt depreſſion of ſtrength, frequency and ſmallneſs of the pulſe, oppreſſion at the breaſt, a purging, or hemorrhage of blood from the mouth and noſe, or the ulcers become of a livid colour, the event will certainly be fatal; but if the ſloughs exfoliate, and heal up kindly, and there comes on a gentle perſpiration,

ſpiration, with a ceſſation of the ſymptoms of irritation, the patient will, in all probability, do well.

Distinctions. We ſhould be careful not to miſtake inſpiſſated mucous, which is apt to collect in the throat, for this diſeaſe. It is to be diſtinguiſhed from an inflammatory quinſey by the ſoreneſs, ſmall fluttering pulſe, and white ſpecks, which are to be obſerved in the former complaint; whereas, in the latter, there is great pain in the throat, difficulty of breathing, a hard pulſe, and a tendency in ſome particular part, as the tonſils, to ſuppurate.

Treatment. When this diſeaſe breaks out in a family, if the healthy are not quickly removed from the ſick, they will run a great riſk of being alſo infected; none therefore but thoſe who are immediately attending on the diſeaſed ſhould go near them. The patient's chamber ſhould be ſprinkled frequently with vinegar, or camphorated ſpirits of wine; and the air of it be purified with the vapours ariſing from boiling vinegar, and water in which myrrh, roſemary, and other aromatic herbs and flowers, have been infuſed. Preparations of barley, ſago, panada, &c. muſt be uſed for diet, and weak wine whey, or negus, acidulated with orange juice, for ordinary drink. A free uſe of acid fruits will likewiſe be proper.

In cold climates, this diſeaſe is ſometimes a little intermixed with the inflammatory quinſey, which then renders

renders it neceſſary to take away a ſmall quantity of blood; but this intermixture is not to be met with in warm ones, and therefore bleeding never ſhould be made uſe of; as all evacuations prove highly injurious, by increaſing the irritability of the parts, and likewiſe the general debility.

If, from coſtiveneſs, it ſhould be found neceſſary to evacuate the contents of the bowels, it ought to be done with gentle laxatives, ſuch as rhubarb, &c. or a ſtool may be procured daily by an emollient laxative clyſter. When the ſtomach is much affected, a gentle emetic of ipecacuanha may be ordered; and this may be worked off with a weak infuſion of camomile tea, which will not fail to remove the offending matter. By its relaxant effects, it will likewiſe take off the flow of blood from the internal parts, and determine it to the exterior. If any purging ſhould ariſe, fifteen grains of toaſted rhubarb, with a grain of opium, may be taken. When a conſiderable degree of fever attends, ſmall and repeated doſes of relaxant medicines will be proper. See the treatment of Fevers in General.

It has been uſual in this diſeaſe to apply bliſters to the throat; but the practice is certainly a bad one; for, there is a great tendency and diſpoſition to gangrene; and, in two or three inſtances where bliſters have been applied, I have obſerved white ſpecks ariſe, which have ſoon degenerated into corroding

corroding ſloughing ulcers, that have quickly deſtroyed the patient. It may, however, be attended with good effects, to excite a ſlight degree of inflammation externally, by a ſtimulus of a more gentle nature, for which purpoſe, a cataplaſm of bruiſed muſtard-ſeed, with the addition of a little camphor, ſpread upon leather, may be applied to the throat.

To obviate the internal ſoreneſs, a frequent uſe of the following gargle will be neceſſary. Take eight ounces of an infuſion of red roſes, acidulated to a ſufficient degree of ſharpneſs with the elixir, or ſpirit of vitriol, in which diſſolve a drachm of alum, and then add an ounce of honey, and the ſame quantity of the tincture of myrrh. With the ſame view, the ſteams ariſing from myrrh and honey diſſolved in warm vinegar and water, may likewiſe be inhaled through an inverted funnel ſeveral times a day. Where a proper inhaler can be procured, it ſhould be uſed in preference to the former.

In the epidemic ſore throat, which prevailed in the iſland of Saint Chriſtopher's in the year 1787, numbers of children were cut off very ſuddenly, in ſpite of the utmoſt endeavours of experienced practitioners to preſerve them, when at laſt the moſt happy effects were procured by an uſe of the following remedy. Infuſe two table ſpoonfuls of pomchicherry, and a tea ſpoonful of ſalt, in half a pint of boiling water, and add thereto the ſame quantity of

of warm vinegar; after ſtanding until cool, ſtrain it through a fine cloth, and give two table ſpoonfuls every half hour.

The good effect produced by this remedy evidently points out the neceſſity of giving ſtimulating and warm medicines, which will occaſion a timely ſeparation of the ſloughs, as alſo antiſeptics, which will prevent a tendency in the parts to become gangrenous; and therefore the Peruvian bark may be taken at the ſame time, with the above medicine. If the ſtomach will not retain the powder, a ſtrong decoction of it, with a few drops of the elixir of vitriol added to each doſe, may then be ſubſtituted. Mercury has been given in this diſeaſe, but it has ſeldom produced any good effect.

Of the Pleurisy.

IN this diſeaſe the inflammation occupies the plura, or membrane, in which the lungs are enveloped, and is always attended with a conſiderable degree of fever.

Causes. It is occaſioned by an expoſure to cold and moiſt air, and by all the cauſes which give riſe to other internal inflammations.

Symptoms. The pleuriſy comes on with an acute pain in the ſide, extending to the back and ſhoulders, accompanied with a redneſs and fluſhing heat

heat in the face, difficulty of breathing, nauſea, and a diſcharge of thin ſpittle; the pulſe is hard, ſtrong, and vibrates under the finger like the tenſe ſtring of a muſical inſtrument, a ſevere pain is felt juſt above the ſhort ribs, which is greatly increaſed on a full inſpiration, or coughing; the blood exhibits a thick buffy coat on ſtanding any time after being drawn, and the patient cannot lay on the ſide affected without experiencing very acute pain. The inflammation ſtill continuing to increaſe, the blood is checked and impeded in its paſſage through the lungs, and the patient is ſuffocated, or, perhaps, a ſuppuration enſues, and an abſceſs is formed. Adheſions to the ribs take place very frequently in conſequence of a pleuriſy.

Prognostic. If the febrile ſymptoms run high, and the pain ceaſes ſuddenly, with a change of countenance, and ſinking of the pulſe, great danger is to be apprehended; but, if the ſymptoms abate gradually, and a free expectoration of thick mucus enſues, a ſpeedy recovery may be expected.

Treatment. The main object here muſt be to remove the inflammation by copious bleedings, taking the pulſe for the chief guide on the occaſion. As long as it remains full, hard, and obſtructed, as before deſcribed, and the blood continues to exhibit a buffy, ſizy coat, on ſtanding any time, ſo long may we venture to order a repetition of the

operation; but after an expectoration of yellow matter has taken place, bleeding ſhould not be made uſe of.

Emollient fomentations of herbs are alſo to be applied to the ſide affected, or bladders containing warm water may now and then be ſubſtituted. If theſe fail of having the deſired effect, and the pain is very acute, a large bliſter ſhould be put on. To guard againſt the coming on of a ſtrangury, the patient may be directed to drink plentifully of warm diluting liquors, ſuch as barley-water, herb teas, &c. in which a ſmall quantity of gum arabic has been diſſolved. If the bliſter heals up too ſoon, a freſh one is then to be applied very near the former.

As ſtrong purgatives are found to determine the flow of blood to the internal parts, they are improper remedies to be uſed in the cure of a pleuriſy. Whenever it is found neceſſary to empty the bowels of their contents, cooling laxative clyſters ſhould be given and repeated, ſo as to procure a ſtool or two every twenty-four hours.

A free expectoration ought likewiſe to be encouraged, by giving mucilaginous pectoral medicines; and, for this purpoſe, two table ſpoonfuls of either of the following mixtures may be taken whenever the cough is troubleſome, or the throat dry. Rub an ounce of the oil of ſweet almonds, with

with five of the mucilage of gum arabic, until they are perfectly united, then add half an ounce of the oxymel of ſquills, and two table ſpoonfuls of the paregoric elixir, and let the phial be well ſhaken before it is uſed: or diſſolve a drachm and a half of gum ammoniac in five ounces of penny-royal, or common water, to which add an ounce of the ſirup of lemons, half an ounce of the vinegar of ſquills, and two tea ſpoonfuls of the paregoric elixir.

Relaxant and diaphoretic medicines will determine to the ſurface of the body, and greatly aſſiſt in procuring a free expectoration. Diſſolve therefore two grains of tartar emetic, and two drachms of nitre in four ounces of water, of which two table ſpoonfuls may be taken every two hours; or the following bolus every three hours. Form four grains of camphor, three of the volatile ſalt of hartſhorn, five of nitre, and the third of a grain of tartar emetic, of a proper conſiſtence with a little conſerve of roſes. The ſteams ariſing from warm vinegar and water, may likewiſe be inhaled through an inverted funnel, or inhaler, ſeveral times a day. The uſe of opiates ſhould, if poſſible, be omitted, as they will check the expectoration; but if it becomes abſolutely neceſſary, from a total want of reſt, to have recourſe to them, the fourth of a grain of opium may be added to each bolus; or a draught containing thirty-five drops of laudanum, or two

drachms of paregoric elixir, may be taken at bed time.

The patient's chamber is to be kept moderately cool, and his diet to conſiſt wholly of diluting liquors, with preparations of barley, ſago, panada, &c. For ordinary drink, herb teas, acidulated with lime juice, may be uſed, changing them now and then for tamarind or lemon beverage. Great care is to be taken to guard againſt all freſh expoſures to cold.

Of the Peripneumony, or Inflammation of the Lungs.

Causes. All ſuch as produce other internal inflammations will give riſe to this; but expoſures to wet and cold are the moſt frequent cauſe, as an immediate contraction of the veſſels on the ſurface of the body is thereby occaſioned, and the blood of courſe is thrown on the interior parts. Thoſe who have laboured under former attacks of this diſeaſe, and have had adheſions of the lungs to the ribs, formed in conſequence thereof, are particularly prediſpoſed to the return of a peripneumony.

Symptoms. A peripneumony comes on with an obtuſe pain in the breaſt, anxiety, great difficulty of breathing, dryneſs of the ſkin, mouth, and tongue, heat,

heat, reſtleſſneſs, a quick and hard pulſe, cough, ſlight expectoration, and a total impoſſibility of laying in a recumbent poſition, from the fear of a ſuffocation, occaſioned by the free paſſage of the blood through the lungs being very much obſtructed. If the inflammation becomes ſtill more violent, the veſſels of the neck are then turgid and ſwelled, the face alters to a purple colour, the eyes loſe their luſtre, ſtupor and delirium ſucceed, and death at laſt enſues.

When theſe violent ſymptoms do not ariſe, and the proper means for carrying off the inflammation have either been neglected, or have proved ineffectual, although timely adopted, a ſuppuration will, perhaps, take place. This event may be known by the ſlight, frequent ſhiverings, and gradual abatement of the pain and ſenſe of fulneſs, which generally take place; and, as a further corroborative indication, the patient will then only be capable of laying on that ſide which was moſt affected at firſt.

Prognostic. If a gentle moiſture breaks out on the ſurface of the body, and a free expectoration of thick yellow matter enſues, a happy termination of the diſeaſe may be expected; but if the febrile ſymptoms run high, and the difficulty of breathing and oppreſſion at the breaſt are very great, or if a ſuppuration has aroſe, the conſequence may be fatal.

DISTINCTIONS. The diſeaſe is divided into the ſpurious and true peripneumony. When ariſing from ſizy blood, obſtructing the veſſels of the lungs, it is called by the latter name; and when proceeding from a thick viſcid matter, it is known by the former.

TREATMENT. As in many caſes of an inflammation of the lungs, the patient is quickly ſuffocated by the paſſage of the blood through the veſſels being obſtructed, or a termination in a ſuppuration enſues; the greateſt attention ſhould be paid on the very firſt attack of the diſeaſe. All antiphlogiſtic means muſt be made uſe of, and a large quantity of blood be drawn from the arm at once, which will be preferable to repeated ſmall bleedings. If the deſired effect has not, however, been produced by the firſt operation, it muſt be repeated in four or five hours afterwards, proportioning the quantity now taken away to the ſeverity of the ſymptoms and the ſtate of the pulſe. If the diſeaſe has been of ſome days continuance before medical aſſiſtance is applied for, and an expectoration of thick yellow matter has already taken place, bleeding ſhould never be practiſed; as a very different treatment from what would be proper in the firſt, or inflammatory ſtage, ought then to be purſued.

During the firſt ſtage, if the bowels require evacuation, ſtrong purgatives ſhould not be made uſe of,

of, as they would determine a great flow of blood to the lungs; but gentle laxatives, and emollient opening clyſters, may be given for the purpoſe, ſo as to procure a ſtool or two daily. Inflaming the ſkin of the cheſt by the application of a large bliſter immediately to the part moſt affected, will alſo be proper; and ſhould it heal up too ſoon, a freſh one may be put on as near the former as poſſible.

As a free expectoration is the means which nature adopts for carrying off the inflammation, we ſhould by all means endeavour to promote and encourage it, by giving ſuch medicines as are commonly ſuppoſed to have a power of increaſing the natural ſecretion from the glands of the lungs and throat. The pectorals preſcribed under the head of Pleuriſy (which ſee) ſhould be given, or the following draught may be taken five or ſix times a day. Rub a ſcruple of ſpermaceti with an ounce of a thick mucilage of gum arabic, until they are intimately blended together, then add five grains of nitre diſſolved in an ounce of common water, and half an ounce of the ſirup of lemons.

Relaxant medicines, by determining the flow of blood to the ſurface of the body, will alſo be proper; but they ſhould be given in ſuch ſmall doſes as not to create any great ſickneſs, or nauſea. The fourth of a paper of Dr. James's powders may be taken every two hours, or the diaphoretic bolus mentioned under the head of Pleuriſy, or any of

thoſe preſcribed in the treatment of Fevers in General, may be made uſe of. Putting the patient's feet into warm water may be attended with good effects. The ſteams ariſing from a warm infuſion of emollient herbs and flowers, with the addition of a little vinegar, may likewiſe be inhaled through an inverted funnel, or inhaler, ſeveral times in a day.

Opiates ſhould not be uſed unleſs the patient is greatly exhauſted by the want of ſleep, which the inceſſant coughing that uſually attends the diſeaſe, is apt to produce. When abſolutely neceſſary, order the following draught to be taken at bed time. Mix an ounce of water, and the ſame quantity of the ſirup of lemons together, and then add two drachms of the paregoric elixir, or forty drops of laudanum. The patient is to be confined to bed, and throughout the whole courſe of the diſeaſe, to be allowed the free uſe of warm diluting liquors; the mouth and tongue ought alſo to be frequently cleanſed from the fur which is apt to collect about them.

If a ſuppuration is likely to enſue, or an abſceſs has already began to form, the Peruvian bark ought then to be taken, in the quantity of an ounce a day, and emollient fomentations and poultices ſhould be applied to the ſide affected, with a view of cauſing the tumor to break outwardly if poſſible. All freſh expoſures to cold are to be carefully avoided.

Of Colds and Coughs.

Causes. Theſe complaints ariſe generally from wearing, or laying in damp linen, from expoſures to partial currents of air when violently heated by exerciſe, and from a prevalence of bleak variable winds, all giving a check to the perſpiration.

Symptoms. The patient is attacked with a ſneezing, ſnuffling, tightneſs acroſs the cheſt, pains in the head and limbs, and ſome other ſlight febrile ſymptoms. When a cold increaſes to any height, a cough is then apt to enſue.

Prognostic. They both readily give way to the timely adminiſtration of proper remedies, and the purſuance of an abſtemious diet; but if they are neglected at firſt, they are apt to terminate in a conſumption, or an abſceſs of the lungs.

Treatment. A little care and attention on the very firſt attack of a cold, ſeldom fails of removing it; whereas, by a neglect of it, an inflammation of the lungs ſometimes takes place, which ends, perhaps, in a ſuppuration, and thereby produces a hectic fever, and pulmonary conſumption.

The patient, immediately on being ſeized with a cold, ſhould confine himſelf within doors, avoid all

all animal food of a high ſeaſoned or ſalted nature, and take only ſuch things as are light and eaſy of digeſtion. Before retiring to reſt he may put his feet into warm water for the ſpace of about ten minutes, taking care to have them wiped perfectly dry again before he gets into bed. If there is no great feveriſh diſpoſition, a copious draught of warm acid punch may be drank, to aſſiſt the relaxant quality of the bath; but if there is a conſiderable degree of it preſent, then ſome of the relaxant medicines mentioned under the heads of Pleuriſy, Peripneumony, and Fevers in General (which ſee) muſt be given, and repeated frequently throughout the courſe of the night, with the view of promoting a free perſpiration. To increaſe their power, it will be neceſſary to drink plentifully of warm herb teas, and other diluting liquors. Should there be any great oppreſſion, or tightneſs at the cheſt, a few ounces of blood may be drawn from the arm the next morning, and a doſe of caſtor oil be taken afterwards, to evacuate the inteſtines of their contents.

If a cough attends, pectoral medicines ought to be given, as preſcribed under the heads of Pleuriſy and Peripneumony (which ſee) or the following electuary may be made trial of. Take of ſpermaceti and flowers of brimſtone, each half an ounce, as alſo three drachms of nitre, and mix them up with as much ſirup, or currant jelly, as will be ſufficient to make an electuary of a proper conſiſtence, where-

of

of let the bulk of a nutmeg be given five or ſix times a day. A decoction of the bead-leaf vine boiled up with ſugar to the conſiſtence of a ſirup, has often proved of infinite ſervice in obſtinate coughs.

If theſe remedies are not attended with the wiſhed-for effects, and the cough continues to increaſe, we may then direct a bliſter to be applied to the breaſt, and to be kept diſcharging until it is perfectly removed.

Coughs are ſometimes ſymptomatic of other diſeaſes, as of worms in children, gout in men, and pregnancy in women; which caſes are to be treated accordingly.

Of the Pulmonary Consumption.

A General waſting of the whole body, attended by a cough, ſpitting of purulent matter, and hectic fever, conſtitutes this diſeaſe.

Causes. It has its prediſpoſing cauſes, ſome people being much more liable to its attacks than others. Thoſe of a ſlender make, with narrow cheſts, and long necks, are undoubtedly ſo, as are thoſe who have laboured under former affections of the lungs, or who are of a ſcrophulous habit. There is alſo an hereditary diſpoſition to this diſeaſe, as we frequently ſee many perſons of the ſame family

family carried off by it. Sedentary employments give likewiſe a prediſpoſition to it. As conſumptions have been produced by laying in the ſame bed with thoſe already afflicted with it, the practice ſhould be diſcontinued. Exceſſive evacuations, violent affections of the mind, hemorrhages, and obſtructions, are frequent cauſes of a conſumption; but the moſt general one is the neglect of a cold or cough on its firſt attack.

Symptoms. Two different ſtages evidently exiſt in the courſe of this diſeaſe, and a different ſet of ſymptoms attend on each of them. Its firſt ſtage is inflammatory; its ſecond, that of a ſuppuration taking place. The firſt commences with an increaſe of the natural heat of the body, pain, and oppreſſion at the breaſt, loſs of appetite, dejection of ſpirits, difficulty of breathing, hoarſeneſs of the voice, flushing of the face, quickneſs and hardneſs of the pulſe, and a cough, attended with an expectoration of frothy mucus, which taſtes ſalt in the mouth, and is ſometimes ſtreaked with blood.

After a continuance of theſe ſymptoms for ſome time, the ſecond ſtage takes place: there is now a ſmall fever, which is always increaſed after eating any ſolid food, and the patient experiences a flushing of the face, and a burning in the palms of the hands and ſoles of the feet; the expectoration likewiſe becomes more copious, and conſiſts of a green or yellow matter, often intermixed with fibres

and

and films of the decayed parts. When a veſſel is corroded, or broke by a fit of coughing, a quantity of florid blood is thrown up. At laſt the body becomes emaciated, the cough proves very troubleſome, and interrupts the ſleep by night, the countenance alters, the eyes look hollow and languid, the cheeks are prominent, the noſe appears ſharp, the hair falls off, the nails are incurvated and turn of a blue livid colour, cold clammy ſweats ariſe, the feet and legs ſwell, violent purgings take place, the extremities grow cold, and death cloſes the tragic ſcene.

Prognostic. It is a happy circumſtance attendant on this diſeaſe, that thoſe who labour under it are ſeldom apprehenſive, or aware of the danger they are in, as it is no uncommon occurrence to meet with perſons who labour under its moſt advanced ſtage, nay, even at the very laſt moments of their exiſtence, flattering themſelves with the pleaſing idea of a ſpeedy recovery. Although, perhaps, by the adoption of proper means and remedies, we may be able to prolong the patient's life for a ſhort time, yet when an ulceration of the lungs has once taken place, it will ſeldom happen that a perfect recovery can be effected.

Treatment. A ſtrict attention ſhould be paid to diet, which muſt conſiſt only of ſuch things as are nutritive and eaſy of digeſtion, as thin animal broths,

broths, all kinds of vegetables and fruits, preparations of barley, ſago, and panada, cuſtards, poached eggs, boiled chickens, &c. Wine and ſpirituous liquors ſhould not be uſed. If the patient is an inhabitant of a town, he ought to be removed into the country, procuring for him, if poſſible, a reſidence which is on a gravelly ſoil, and that is well ſheltered from all bleak moiſt winds. He ſhould be recommended to riſe early in the morning, and to take ſuch gentle exerciſe on horſeback as his ſtrength will admit of, carefully avoiding all expoſures to wet, and the heavy dews of the night. Wearing a flannel waiſtcoat next to the ſkin is a matter that is worth attending to, as the chill conveyed by keeping on linen wetted by the copious perſpiration which takes place in warm climates, will evidently be hurtful. Sea voyages have often been attended with good effects in this complaint; therefore, if the circumſtances and condition in life of the patient will admit of it, he ought to undertake one. Should a voyage to England be made choice of, in preference of one to any other part of the world, the perſon ſhould leave the Weſt-Indies ſo as to arrive about the middle of ſpring; and on the approach of winter he ought again to return; or he may paſs the cold months either in Liſbon, the South of France, or on the iſland of Madeira.

When a ſmall hectic heat prevails, and no ulcer of the lungs has as yet aroſe, but a hardneſs and con-

traction of the pulſe are obſerved, we may venture to adviſe ſmall and frequent bleedings.

To counteract the contraction of the veſſels, it may be of ſervice to give ſmall doſes of ſome relaxant medicine, that will act conſtantly on the ſyſtem without producing any ſickneſs or vomiting. For this purpoſe, twenty drops of antimonial wine may be taken twice or thrice a day.

To palliate the cough, pectoral medicines joined with gentle opiates, are likewiſe to be made uſe of: two table ſpoonfuls of the following mixture may be taken every two or three hours, with this view; rub three drachms of ſpermaceti, with four ounces of the mucilage of gum arabic, until they are intimately blended together, then add an ounce of ſirup of lemons, and half the ſame quantity of paregoric elixir, and let the whole be well ſhaken together: or, the bulk of a nutmeg of this electuary may be given four or five times a day; take three ounces of the conſerve of roſes, half an ounce of ſpermaceti, and the ſame quantity of ſugar candy, to which, if required, add a little common ſirup: or the bead-leaf vine boiled up with ſugar and water to the conſiſtence of a thick ſirup, may be ſubſtituted inſtead of the two former, if found more effectual.

Should the cough prevent the patient from ſleeping at night, either of the following draughts may be

be taken at bed-time. Mix an ounce of bead-leaf ſirup, half an ounce of cinnamon water, and thirty-five drops of laudanum together; or mix an ounce of the ſirup of poppies with the ſame quantity of cinnamon water.

To prevent any inflammatory ſymptoms from ariſing, a perpetual bliſter may be kept on the cheſt or ſide, ſhifting it from one to the other as ſoon as the diſcharge ceaſes to be plentiful.

Gentle emetics have been uſed with good effects in ſome conſumptive caſes, and may therefore be given once a week. If an abſceſs is formed, the Peruvian bark will greatly aſſiſt the completion of the ſuppuration, and may be given either in the powder, or decoction, as will beſt ſit on the patient's ſtomach. Should hectic ſweats ariſe, this medicine will alſo be proper.

When a purging ariſes, two table ſpoonfuls of the following julap may be taken every three hours. Diſſolve two drachms of the confection of Japan earth in four ounces of cinnamon water, to which add ſixty drops of laudanum; or ſubſtitute a bolus compoſed of ten grains of toaſted rhubarb, and a grain of opium, made of a proper conſiſtence, with a little of the conſerve of roſes, which may be taken morning and evening.

Should a ſevere ſpitting, or vomiting of blood, from

from the rupture of ſome conſiderable veſſel, take place, the patient muſt be directed to drink every thing cold, and properly acidulated with the elixir of vitriol. Ten grains of alum, with five of nitre, ſhould be taken every two or three hours; or the following draught may be made trial of, and be repeated every two hours. Take two ounces of the tincture of red roſes, and a drachm of the ſweet ſpirits of nitre, to which add fifteen drops of the elixir of vitriol, and ten of laudanum. If theſe have not the deſired effect, more powerful aſtringents muſt be had recourſe to. One grain of the ſugar of lead, with half a grain of white vitriol, may be given every three hours, and the above draught may likewiſe be uſed. As ſoon as the hemorrhage ceaſes, care ſhould be taken to carry off this powder from the ſtomach and bowels, by giving a doſe of caſtor oil the next day.

The Briſtol hot-well waters have been highly extolled for their good effects in conſumptive caſes; but, in my opinion, without any foundation, as I do not recollect, during a reſidence of three years at Briſtol, to have either ſeen or heard of a patient, labouring under a confirmed ſtate of the diſeaſe, having experienced the leaſt relief from their uſe. That ſome people who have been of a conſumptive habit, or have had a natural tendency that way, had derived benefit from reſorting to this place, is beyond a doubt; but it ſhould not be attributed to drinking the waters, but to the horſe exerciſe

which is daily taken by ſuch patients, on a fine airy down, where moſt beautiful views and rich landſcapes are on every ſide preſented to the eye; and alſo to the conſtant attendance on the different amuſements that are furniſhed at the hot-wells, which keeps the mind in the ſame active ſtate that the former does the body, and thereby prevents that indulgence in gloomy reflection, which the want of cheerful company is ſo apt to produce in thoſe who enjoy but an indifferent ſtate of health.

Of an Inflammation and Suppuration of the Liver.

INFLAMMATIONS of the liver frequently occur in warm climates, but more particularly in the Eaſt-Indies, where this diſeaſe is indeed very prevalent.

Causes. All cauſes producing other internal inflammations, will give riſe to this alſo. Expoſure to wet and cold, by determining a greater flow of blood to the liver than there is in natural health, will thereby produce an increaſed ſecretion of bile, and occaſion the diſeaſe to take place. It is ſometimes brought on by gall-ſtones blocking up the biliary paſſages, ſo as to obſtruct the natural courſe of the bile into the inteſtines.

Symptoms. It comes on with an acute pain under the right breaſt, extending upwards to the ſhoulder,

ſhoulder, accompanied with a cough, difficulty of breathing, and laying on the ſide affected, together with nauſea and ſickneſs; the urine is of a deep ſaffron-colour, and ſmall in quantity, the eyes are yellow, the ſkin is univerſally tinged of the ſame hue, there is loſs of appetite, great thirſt, coſtiveneſs, quickneſs and ſmallneſs of the pulſe, and a conſiderable enlargement of the liver, which if preſſed on, pain and ſickneſs are thereby excited. The inflammation is not, however, always attended with theſe ſevere ſymptoms; for it ſometimes goes on to a ſuppuration without them, being preceded only by ſlight chilly fits and ſhiverings.

Prognostic. If the inflammation terminates in an abſceſs, and does not prove immediately mortal from the quantity of matter diſcharged, and the conſequent debility thereby produced, it may then, perhaps, lay the foundation of an incurable hectic, which ſooner or later will deſtroy the patient. If it terminates in a reſolution, or gradual ceſſation of all the ſymptoms, then a quick recovery may be expected. A ſcirrhous liver is ſometimes the conſequence of this inflammation.

Treatment. During the firſt or inflammatory ſtage of the diſeaſe, recourſe muſt be had to the lancet, bliſters, gentle laxatives, relaxants, emollient fomentations and clyſters, as in other internal inflammations (ſee the treatment of Inflammations in General). If aſſiſtance has not been applied for in

proper time, or if the endeavours which have been uſed to carry off the inflammation have not had the deſired effect, and a ſuppuration has enſued, then we ſhould aim both at promoting the formation of proper pus or matter, and the breaking of the abſceſs outwardly. To effect the firſt of theſe purpoſes, the patient ſhould be directed to take a drachm of the Peruvian bark every two hours in a little wine, until the ſuppuration is completed; and to promote the ſecond, emollient fomentations and poultices ſhould be kept conſtantly applied all over the region of the liver. If the tumour points outwardly, it muſt be opened in the moſt dependent place, when it has become of a ſufficient ſoftneſs.

In abſceſſes that are long in forming (which is uſually the caſe with thoſe in the liver) the uſe of mercury has been frequently ſubſtituted for that of the Peruvian bark; but the latter, after many trials, ſeems to promiſe moſt fair for procuring the deſired effects: when the former is employed, it ſhould only be given in ſmall doſes, ſo as not to produce the leaſt degree of ſalivation.

While the ſuppuration is going on, the patient ſhould confine himſelf to a milk and vegetable diet.

OF THE DRY BELLY-ACHE, AND INFLAMMATION OF THE INTESTINES.

THE dry belly-ache is known by the acute pain and obſtruction which occupy the whole of the inteſtinal canal: the latter of which often prevails in ſo high a degree as to occaſion not only the food, but alſo the excrement, to be thrown up by the mouth. It is undoubtedly a ſpaſmodic diſeaſe; but being generally attended with an inflammation of the inteſtines in its advanced ſtage, is therefore included under that head.

CAUSES. Both diſeaſes are occaſioned by ſtimulants of all kinds, ſuch as worms, indurated fæces, long continued coſtiveneſs, and the retention of bile, which has become acrid. Irregularity in the mode of living, drinking new rum, expoſure to wet and moiſture, and the making too free an uſe of unripe fruits, ſuch as green limes, &c. will alſo produce attacks of them.

Some people have aſſerted that the lead uſed about the works of a ſugar eſtate is the principal cauſe of the dry belly-ache's occurring ſo frequently in the Weſt-Indies; but this concluſion is certainly erroneous, as the cane juice is never ſuffered to lodge a ſufficient length of time on any part that is covered with lead, ſo as for it to occaſion a corroſion, or imbibe its baneful qualities: on the contrary,

the mill, and all other parts of the works immediately concerned in making ſugar, are regularly waſhed down at leaſt once a day.

Symptoms. The dry belly-ache comes on with an acute pain at the pit of the ſtomach, extending downwards to the inteſtines, accompanied with eructations, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, vomiting of bilious matter, obſtinate coſtiveneſs, thirſt, great anxiety, difficulty of breathing, oppreſſion at the breaſt, and a quick contracted pulſe. After a ſhort time, the pain becomes more ſevere, the inteſtines ſeem to be drawn together by a kind of ſpaſm, the whole region of the belly is highly painful to the touch, the urine is voided with difficulty and pain, the vomiting increaſes, and there is an inceſſant reſtleſſneſs. It ſometimes happens that the pain is confined to a particular part, but, in common, it is more generally diffuſed. Upon a further increaſe of the ſymptoms, the coſtiveneſs becomes invincible, and an inflammation of the bowels takes place, which deſtroys the patient. A paralytic affection of the hands and legs is apt to ſucceed a ſevere attack of the dry belly-ache, and to occaſion a waſting of the muſcles, and a contraction in the tendons of theſe parts.

Prognostic. When the dry belly-ache terminates in an inflammation of the inteſtines, there is great danger of a mortification enſuing; but when the vomiting, coſtiveneſs, and ſpaſms, go off quickly,

quickly, and a copious evacuation ſucceeds by ſtool, the patient will in all probability do well. Thoſe who labour under paralytic affections from this diſeaſe, frequently linger out many years in a wretched ſtate of exiſtence.

TREATMENT. When there are any ſymptoms of inflammation preſent (as is often the caſe) eight or ten ounces of blood ſhould be taken away: indeed, this ſtep will be proper on the firſt attack of the diſeaſe, whether there are any or not, as we ſhall thereby prevent them from ariſing. After the operation, a doſe of caſtor oil mixed up with a little peppermint water, or a ſolution of purging ſalts, muſt immediately be taken. Should it not operate expeditiouſly, an emollient purgative clyſter of ten drachms of Glauber's ſalts diſſolved in three fourths of a pint of warm water, with the addition of an ounce of the above-mentioned oil, may be injected, and this be repeated until a copious evacuation of natural fæces takes place. At an early ſtage of the diſeaſe, I have experienced very happy effects from the uſe of Daffy's elixir, which is a ſtomachic purgative of a mild nature. It may be taken in the quantity of a ſmall wine glaſs full for a doſe.

If the irritation of the ſtomach is ſo great as to prevent any thing from being retained on it, and the diſeaſe is alſo attended with ſevere ſpaſms and acute pains in the bowels, the patient may then be put into a warm bath, where he ſhould be kept for

ten or fifteen minutes, immerſed up to the neck. When taken out, he is to be wiped perfectly dry, and again put to bed, and the following draught to be given to him. Take of cinnamon and mint waters each an ounce, to which add twenty drops of the balſam of Peru, and thirty of laudanum. This mode of proceeding may be repeated every three or four hours, as long as the ſpaſms and pain continue. When in bed, warm fomentations, or bladders filled with hot water, ſhould be applied to the belly; but care muſt be taken to renew them as often as they become cold. Emollient clyſters may likewiſe be frequently injected.

If the ſpaſms, pain, and vomiting, ſhould not abate after a fair trial of theſe means, a bliſter may be put on the belly, immediately above that part which is moſt affected. If our endeavours have been attended with ſucceſs, and we have been able to procure a ceſſation of the vomiting and ſpaſms, and the excrement is now evacuated freely by ſtool, we ſhould then be careful to guard againſt a return of the diſeaſe, by keeping the body open, and preventing any future coſtiveneſs from taking place.

In many inſtances of this cruel diſeaſe, when all other methods and means have proved ineffectual in removing the ſpaſms and coſtiveneſs, the happieſt effects have reſulted from throwing up warm infuſions of tobacco into the inteſtines by way of clyſters,

clyſters. The ſmoke ariſing from burning tobacco has alſo, on many occaſions, been attended with advantage when conveyed into the inteſtines in the ſame manner.

Whatever kind of nutriment is given to the patient, ſhould be thin, light, and eaſy of digeſtion. For ordinary drink, an infuſion of toaſted bread or biſcuit may be uſed. If a paralytic affection of the limbs has enſued in conſequence of this diſeaſe, and the patient happens to reſide in either of the iſlands of Jamaica or Nevis, he ſhould reſort to the ſulphureous baths, which are there to be met with; and beſides pumping and bathing the parts affected with the water thereof, he may likewiſe drink a large glaſs full twice a day. Where ſuch advantages cannot be obtained, a long continued uſe of Peruvian bark, bitters, chalybeates, friction, and electrical ſhocks, muſt be ſubſtituted.

People who are ſubject to the dry belly-ache, ſhould wear a thin flannel waiſtcoat next the ſkin, abſtain altogether from the uſe of acids, take daily exerciſe, and at no time ſuffer themſelves to continue coſtive, or without a ſtool, during the courſe of twenty-four hours.

OF A STRANGURY, AND INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

WHEN there is a frequent deſire of making urine, attended with a ſlight degree of inflammation, and difficulty in voiding it, the diſeaſe is then called a ſtrangury; but when a total ſuſpenſion takes place, it is known by the name of an iſchury.

CAUSES. A ſtrangury may be occaſioned by the application of a ſtrong bliſter, or by ſmall particles of gravel ſticking in the urethra, or by a ſlight degree of inflammation at the neck of the bladder. A total ſuppreſſion of urine may ariſe either from a tumor, abſceſs, or ulcer of the proſtrate gland, or from ſpaſms at the neck of the bladder, ſwellings of the hæmorrhoidal veins (which are the ſeat of the piles) a lodgment of indurated excrement in the rectum, and an inflammation of the bladder or kidneys.

SYMPTOMS. In a ſtrangury, there is a frequent inclination to make water, attended with a conſiderable degree of heat, ſmarting pain, and difficulty in voiding it. An iſchury is attended with ſymptoms that uſually vary, according to the cauſe which has given riſe to it. If it proceeds from a ſtone in the kidneys, it will be accompanied with nauſea, vomiting, and acute pains in the loins and region

region of the kidney on the ſide affected. When it is occaſioned by an inflammation at the neck of the bladder, a tumor and conſiderable degree of pain will be felt in the perinæum, or that part which lays between the organs of generation and the fundament, when any preſſure is made againſt it. A febrile pulſe, conſtant inclination to go to ſtool, and a coldneſs of the extremities, will alſo attend. When a ſtone or gravel is the cauſe, an acute pain will be felt at the end of the penis, and a ſoreneſs will extend over the whole region of the bladder. If a ſcirrhous of the proſtrate gland has occaſioned the ſuppreſſion of urine, a hard indolent tumour unattended with any acute pain may then be felt in the perinæum.

Prognostic. A ſtrangury may terminate in a total ſuppreſſion of urine if neglected. An iſchury is always attended with great danger when it has continued for any time, from the great diſtention and inflammation of the bladder which will conſequently enſue. In thoſe caſes where neither a bougie, or catheter, can be introduced, the event in all probability, will be fatal, as few patients will ſubmit to the neceſſary operation for drawing off the urine, until a conſiderable degree of inflammation, or an incipient mortification, has taken place.

Treatment. When a ſtrangury has proceeded from the application of a bliſter, nothing more will

will be neceſſary than to direct the patient to drink plentifully of diluting mucilaginous liquors, ſuch as barley water, linſeed tea, or a thin ſolution of gum arabic, in each draught of which five or ſix grains of nitre may be diſſolved. If it arrives at any great height, flannel cloths, dipped in a warm decoction of emollient herbs, may be kept conſtantly applied all over the region of the bladder, and warm emollient clyſters may be injected frequently by way of internal fomentation.

In an obſtinate ſuppreſſion of urine, it will always be adviſable to guard againſt the taking place of any conſiderable degree of inflammation, by making uſe of proper evacuations on the very firſt coming on of the diſeaſe, wherefore a quantity of blood, proportionable to the age and conſtitution of the patient, ſhould be taken away at a very early period, and emollient laxative clyſters ſhould be injected frequently. Theſe will not only keep the body ſufficiently open, but will alſo tend to relax any degree of ſpaſm on the neck of the bladder which may be preſent. Having adopted theſe means, we may then recommend the application of bladders filled with warm water, or flannel cloths dipped in a warm infuſion of emollient herbs, all over the region of the bladder.

If the ſuppreſſion does not give way to theſe means, the patient ſhould then be put into a warm bath

bath for a few minutes, and when taken out of it, the introduction of a hollow bougie, or ſmall catheter, muſt be attempted. When the diſeaſe proceeds from a ſpaſm on the neck of the bladder, opiates will prove ſerviceable.

Should the ſuppreſſion baffle all our endeavours to overcome it, and imminent danger be approaching from the vaſt diſtention of the bladder, immediate recourſe muſt be had to the neceſſary operation for drawing off the urine, by puncturing it with a trocàr, or by making an inciſion into the urethra beyond the ſtricture.

Thoſe who are ſubject to ſtoppages, or ſuppreſſions of urine, ariſing from ſtrictures, or caruncles in the urinary paſſages, will act prudently in wearing bougies for an hour every other day, or ſo; and they ſhould likewiſe lead very temperate lives, as the leaſt irregularity will often bring on a return of the complaint. All ſevere exerciſe, and venereal taints, ſhould be cautiouſly avoided.

Of the Small-Pox.

THIS diſeaſe is divided into the diſtinct and confluent. Both kinds are of a very contagious nature, and attended with an eruption of puſtules over the whole body, and more or leſs of fever.

Causes. The ſmall-pox is always produced either by the introduction of a ſmall quantity of variolous matter into the habit, by inoculation, or by breathing air which is impregnated with the particles and effluvia ariſing from the bodies of thoſe who labour under the diſeaſe.

Symptoms. When it has aroſe naturally, and is of the diſtinct kind, it is uſually preceded by a heat in the ſkin, redneſs of the eyes, foreneſs in the throat, pains in the head, back, and loins, thirſt, alternate fits of chilline ſs and heat, nauſea, and vomiting. Sometimes the febrile ſymptoms run very high, while, at other times, they are very moderate and trifling. The eruption is often preceded in children by ſudden ſtartings and convulſions, which although they prove alarming to thoſe who do not know that ſuch ſymptoms frequently occur, are in general regarded as the prognoſtic of a favourable event.

About the third or fourth day from the firſt

ſeizure, little red ſpots, reſembling the bites of fleas or muſquittoes, may be obſerved about the face, neck, and breaſt, and theſe continue increaſing in number for three or four days. When the eruption ceaſes, if the puſtules are not very numerous, the fever will go off, or very little of it remain. It ſometimes happens, that a number of little ſpots of an eryſipelatous nature, reſembling a raſh, are interſperſed among the puſtules, but theſe generally go in again as ſoon as a ſuppuration commences, which is uſually about the fourth day from the firſt appearance of the eruptions, at which period, each puſtule may be obſerved to contain a ſmall quantity of a white watery fluid. If they are very diſtinct and ſeparate from each other, the ſuppuration will be completed probably about the eighth day, and they will then be filled with a thick yellow matter; but if they run much into each other, it will not be effected ſo ſoon. As the puſtules become dry and ſcale off, they are ſucceeded by a ſcurf, and ſlight pits or marks are left behind, which will however wear off in time.

In the confluent ſmall-pox, the ſymptoms are always more violent, the ſickneſs, anxiety, and feveriſh heat, prevail in a high degree, the eruption generally appears about the third day, the ſuppuration is not completed until the fourteenth or fifteenth, and the fever does not abate on the coming out of the eruptions, as in the diſtinct kind. As the diſeaſe advances, the face and eye-lids become

ſo

ſo much ſwelled, that the eyes are often entirely cloſed up, a gentle ſalivation of a thin mucus alſo enſues, which, towards the eleventh day, becomes ſo viſcid and thick as to be ſpit up with great difficulty; the febrile ſymptoms run high, and the patient experiences great thirſt, with a hoarſeneſs and ſoreneſs in the throat. In children, a purging generally attends this ſtage of the diſeaſe, inſtead of a ſpitting, which is to be met with only in adults. As the ſalivation diminiſhes, the hands and feet then begin to ſwell and puff up. The confluent ſmall-pox uſually leaves very deep pits or marks behind it, which continue for life.

Prognostic. The danger will always be in proportion to the number and indiſtinctneſs of the puſtules. The more numerous they are, the quicker they make their appearance, and the more they run into each other, the greater will be the riſk; while, on the contrary, the fewer they are in number, and the ſlower and more regular they make their appearance, the greater probability will there be of a happy termination to the diſeaſe. When the eruptions ſtrike in ſuddenly, or when the puſtules are dented in at the top, and have livid ſpots interſperſed among them, as alſo when bloody ſtools and urine are voided, the event will be fatal. If, on the firſt coming out of the eruptions, they are of a florid red colour, and afterwards fill kindly with proper matter, and not much ſecondary fever enſues, the patient in all probability will do well. The regular

ſwelling

ſwelling of the hands and feet, upon that of the face ſubſiding, may be regarded as a favourable ſign in the confluent ſmall-pox.

Of Inoculation.

AS the ſame mode of treatment muſt be purſued in the ſmall-pox (whether it is taken in the natural way, or conveyed by inoculation) after the eruptions have once made their appearance, this ſeems to be the moſt proper place to ſpeak of this laſt method of conveying the infection: the advantages of which are ſo obvious, and univerſally allowed, that it is unneceſſary to produce many arguments for enforcing the general practice of it.

It may, however, be obſerved, that long experience has taught, that by applying variolous matter to a wound, ſo as to occaſion an abſorption thereof, fewer puſtules will ariſe, and of courſe there will be much leſs danger than when the diſeaſe is taken in the natural way; and beſides, ſhould any bad ſymptoms ariſe, we ſhall then be prepared to counteract them, from having a knowledge of the complaint that is about to take place.

In oppoſition to theſe advantages, it has been urged, that inoculation expoſes the perſon to an immediate riſk; but, in reply to this, it may be ſaid, that he will be expoſed to much greater danger by taking the diſeaſe in the natural way, from

the unavoidable intercourſe which he muſt have with his fellow-creatures.

Inſtances have been adduced to ſupport the probability of a perſon's being liable to a ſecond attack of the ſmall-pox when produced originally by inoculation; but we may well doubt their authenticity, and with ſome degree of certainty may conclude, that, in theſe inſtances, the matter made uſe of was not variolous, but that of ſome other eruptive diſorder, ſuch as the chicken or ſwine pox, which diſeaſes may eaſily be miſtaken for the ſmall-pox by people not very converſant in the real diſtinctions between them.

It has been computed, that about a third of the adults die who are affected with the ſmall-pox in the natural way, and about one in ſeven of children, whereas of thoſe who receive it by inoculation, the proportion is not more than one in an hundred; and if proper regimen and attention are obſerved after the performance of this operation, it is more than probable, that not one in two or three hundred will be loſt by it; as during my reſidence in the iſland of Nevis, I inoculated upwards of five hundred in one ſeaſon, with the loſs only of one patient, which was a child that laboured under a hydrocephalus, or dropſy in the head, and whom I ſhould not have inoculated, had not the manager of the eſtate directed it to be done, concluding that it would infallibly die if it took it in the natural way,

of

of which there was a great riſk, as the diſeaſe was then very prevalent amongſt the other ſlaves of the plantation.

From the age of five to twelve months, dentition uſually takes place in children, wherefore we ought if poſſible to avoid inoculating during this period, or at an earlier; but ſhould a child of this or any other age whatever, be expoſed to an immediate riſk from taking the diſeaſe in the natural way, we ought not to heſitate about performing the operation; as I have, in ſome inſtances, where the ſmall-pox has been very prevalent on an eſtate, inoculated children a very few days after their birth, without experiencing any bad conſequences.

Betwixt two or three years of age, if we can make an election, will be the moſt proper period for the performance of inoculation. It never ſhould be done at a very advanced ſtage of life, or during pregnancy. For ſome little time before inoculation, the patient ſhould be debarred the uſe of all animal food and other ſubſtances that are heavy and difficult of digeſtion, making his diet conſiſt wholly of vegetables, preparations of barley, ſago, rice, milk, light cuſtards, and bread puddings. For ordinary drink, he may take lemon or tamarid beverage, giving up entirely the uſe of all vinous and ſpirituous liquors.

As a preparative medicine, the following powder may be given every fourth evening, and a gentle

purgative of caſtor oil, or an infuſion of ſenna and manna the morning after; both of which are to be repeated about three times. Take five grains of magneſia, with one of calomel, and the twelfth of a grain of tartar emetic, and mix them together; this will be a proper doſe for a child of two years old: for thoſe of a more advanced age, the quantity of each ingredient muſt be increaſed in the like proportion; and for an adult, the powder may conſiſt of four grains of calomel, fifteen of magneſia, and the fourth of a grain of tartar emetic.

The matter with which we inoculate ſhould be taken from a healthy ſubject, who, excluſive of the ſmall-pox, is free from all other diſeaſes whatſoever, as the venereal, ſcrophula, itch, and many others may be conveyed at the ſame time with the ſmall-pox. It has been thought of no conſequence whether the matter is taken from a perſon labouring under the diſtinct, or confluent kind; but, for the ſatisfaction of the patient and his friends, and to guard againſt any undeſerved cenſure that might be caſt on the operator by the event proving fatal, it will always be adviſable to procure it from a ſubject affected with the diſtinct kind; and when freſh matter can be obtained, it ought to be preferred to what is not ſo.

In inoculating, the operator muſt open a ripe puſtule with a lancet, the point of which being ſufficiently moiſtened, he is then to make the

ſlighteſt ſcratch imaginable in the arm of the perſon to be inoculated; and by way of inſuring the abſorption of the matter, and thereby rendering any further repetition of the operation unneceſſary, he may rub the wound over two or three times with that part of the lancet which has been well beſmeared with the matter.

If on the fourth or fifth day after the performance of the operation, no inflammation or redneſs ſhould appear round the edges of the wound on inſpecting it with a magnifying glaſs, a ſecond ſcratch ought then to be made in the other arm, in the ſame manner as before directed. When the inflammation begins to ſhew itſelf, if the body is any ways coſtive, we ought to give ſome gentle laxative medicine. The patient ſhould by no means be ſuffered to take to his bed, but ſhould be carried very frequently into the cool air. Children under inoculation muſt not be permitted to lay in the ſame bed with their nurſe, or any other perſon, as the heat of their bodies is thereby conſiderably increaſed, which never fails to produce a greater number of puſtules than would otherwiſe have taken place.

Treatment. No difference will be neceſſary in the mode of treating the ſmall-pox, whether it ariſes naturally, or from inoculation. During the eruptive fever, nothing more is in general required than to keep the patient moderately cool, and to

carry him as often into the freſh air as the weather and other circumſtances will admit of. His diet muſt conſiſt of vegetables, preparations of barley, ſago, and rice, with milk, puddings, and ſuch other light nutritive articles. The uſe of animal food, and all vinous and ſpirituous liquors, will be improper. If any coſtiveneſs prevails during this ſtage of the diſeaſe, it will be proper to remove it by giving ſome gentle laxative. When the eruptions are numerous, it will be more adviſable to adminiſter an emollient laxative clyſter than to give purgatives. Should any vomiting enſue, on the coming on of the fever, the ſtomach may be relieved by making the patient take a few draughts of camomile tea.

It ſometimes happens, that the fever and general inflammation run ſo high as to be attended with a vaſt difficulty of breathing, fulneſs and hardneſs of the pulſe, great heat and dryneſs of the ſkin, redneſs of the face and eyes, acute pain in the head, ſtupor, and delirium; in which caſe it will be neceſſary to take away a ſmall quantity of blood; but this operation ſhould never be adviſed or practiſed only under theſe circumſtances.

In thoſe caſes where the puſtules do not come out kindly, it has been recommended to immerſe the whole body for a ſhort time in a warm bath. Bathing the feet and legs may be firſt made trial of, together with the allowance of a more free and

generous diet; and if theſe fail in procuring the deſired end, then the other mode of proceeding may be adopted. If the eruptions ſtrike in after having once made their appearance, or, if the diſeaſe has aroſe in a perſon of weak relaxed fibres, and is attended with great dejection of ſpirits, a weak low pulſe, and a pitting, or ſinking in of the puſtules, then bliſters and cataplaſms muſt be applied, and a free uſe of wine whey be allowed.

When the ſuppuration, or filling of the puſtules does not go on kindly, occaſioned by a want of natural reſt, we may have recourſe to opiates. A draught conſiſting of thirty-five drops of laudanum, with about an ounce of cinnamon water, may be given every evening to an adult, and a tea ſpoonful or two of the ſirup of poppies to a child. Opiates are, however, to be uſed with caution, and ſhould be adminiſtered only in caſes of the above nature, or where a violent purging ariſes.

In thoſe caſes where the puſtules contain a thin watery fluid inſtead of thick yellow matter, and are accompanied with great ſoreneſs, uneaſineſs, lowneſs of the pulſe, and other ſuch ſymptoms of irritation, the Peruvian bark ſhould be preſcribed; for, although it may, perhaps, increaſe the difficulty of breathing, and render the expectoration a little more viſcid and difficult, yet its good effects, in obviating the ſymptoms of irritation, and producing

a proper ſuppuration in the puſtules, will greatly overbalance the former.

As there is hardly a practitioner who does not rely upon a ſpontaneous ſalivation, as a ſheet-anchor in the confluent ſmall-pox, a ſlight degree of it ought to be promoted in all caſes of this nature by every artificial means whatever, as early in the diſeaſe as poſſible. Small doſes of calomel ſhould therefore be preſcribed, and if they do not quickly produce the deſired effect, a ſmall quantity of mercurial ointment may be rubbed in on ſome glandular part once a day. For a child of a year old, half a grain of calomel, with five of magneſia, repeated every morning and evening, will be a ſufficient doſe; for thoſe of a more advanced age, in the like proportion; and for adults, about three grains of the former and fifteen of the latter.

The ſalivation, or ſecretion of thick viſcid mater, or mucus, which ariſes naturally towards the concluſion of ſuppuration in the confluent ſmall-pox, is very apt to occaſion an excoriation and ſoreneſs in the mouth and throat. To defend them againſt this matter it will be neceſſary to give mucilaginous medicines, ſuch as a thick decoction of barley, or a ſolution of gum arabic, to which may be added a little ſirup of lemons. Should the ſecretion be very viſcid, or expectorated with great difficulty, a gentle emetic may be preſcribed. In the

the confluent ſmall-pox, the tongue is generally covered with a thick brown fur; this ſhould carefully be removed three or four times a day, and the mouth and throat waſhed with a gargle, conſiſting of about five ounces of an infuſion of red roſes, properly acidulated with a few drops of ſpirits of vitriol, to which may be added about an ounce of honey.

If any degree of ſtrangury, or ſuppreſſion of urine, ſhould enſue, as ſometimes happens, it has been recommended to make the patient walk barefooted ſeveral times acroſs the floor, and then to give him ſmall doſes of nitre every two or three hours, directing him to drink freely at the ſame time of diluting liquors. When purple and livid ſpots make their appearance amongſt the puſtules, we ſhould have immediate recourſe to the Peruvian bark. If the ſtomach rejects the powder, a ſtrong decoction of it may then be ſubſtituted, adding a few drops of the elixir of vitriol to each doſe. Wine whey may be allowed for the patient's ordinary drink in caſes of this nature.

As ſoon as the eruptions are perfectly completed we ſhould direct a gentle purge to be taken every four days, in order to guard againſt any ill effects which might be produced by the ſecondary fever, and this muſt be repeated ſeveral times; as it often happens, from neglecting to purge the patient ſufficiently, that impoſthumes and abſceſſes ariſe in different

ferent parts of the body. When theſe take place, an emollient poultice ſhould be kept applied until the tumours are quite ſoft, at which time they muſt be opened, and mercurial purges be given. Ten grains of jalap, with two of calomel, mixed up in a little ſirup, will be a proper doſe for a child of about ſix years old, and in the like proportion for thoſe of a more advanced age. When the ſuppuration is completed, each puſtule may be opened with a ſharp lancet, which will prevent any deep pits from being left behind, if the eruptions have been very numerous.

Weakneſs and inflammations of the eyes frequently enſue after the ſmall-pox, in which caſes, beſides purſuing the before-mentioned means, bliſters behind the ears, and iſſues in the arms, or a ſeton in the neck, may be recommended.

If, after a recovery from the diſeaſe, there ſhould ariſe a tendency to be conſumptive, and a cough, difficulty of breathing, and pain in the ſide or cheſt, ſhould be complained of, the patient ſhould loſe a ſmall quantity of blood, and take one or two gentle purges. He ſhould alſo remove into the country, if his reſidence has been in a town, and live entirely upon a milk and vegetable diet. See the treatment of Pulmonary Conſumption.

Of the Chicken and Swine-Pox.

THE eruptions generally make their appearance in theſe diſeaſes without much previous indiſpoſition; but ſometimes it happens, that they are preceded by a ſlight degree of chilline ſs and laſſitude, with wandering pains, and ſuch other ſlight febrile ſymptoms.

In the chicken-pox, the puſtules are uſually leſs than in the ſmall-pox; but in the ſwine-pox they are much larger. No perſon is ever ſeized with a ſecond attack of theſe complaints.

Causes. They are moſt commonly produced by infection.

Symptoms. They are ſeldom, if ever, attended with much inflammation on their firſt coming out, but have, however, a red appearance. About the ſecond or third day they begin to fill with a watery fluid, but which is never converted into pus, or yellow matter, as in the ſmall-pox; and about the fifth day they dry away, and are covered with ſlight cruſts or ſcabs.

Prognostic. There is ſeldom any danger attendant on theſe eruptions, except when they are ſuddenly repelled.

Treatment.

TREATMENT. Little more is required in theſe diſeaſes than to purſue an abſtemious regimen during the coming out of the eruptions, and to give a ſufficient number of purges after they become dry.

OF THE MEASLES.

THIS diſeaſe is a kind of catarrhal fever, in which there is a determination of acrid matter to the ſurface of the body, ſhewing itſelf in red ſpots over every part of it; but which, however, never proceed to any ſuppuration, as in the former diſorders.

CAUSES. It ariſes moſt frequently from infection, but is ſometimes produced by a peculiar ſtate of the air; in which caſe it becomes epidemical. Like the former diſeaſes, it never attacks but once during the whole period of a perſon's life.

SYMPTOMS. The eruption is generally preceded by a chilline's and ſhivering, after which, a pain in the head, heavine's, and forene's of the eyes, ſwelling of the eye-lids, intenſe heat all over the body, cough, and an acrid diſcharge from the noſtrils and eyes take place. About the fourth or fifth day, ſmall red ſpots, reſembling the bites of muſquittoes, may be obſerved over the whole ſurface of

of the body; but more particularly about the neck and breaſt, and theſe continue viſible and evident for about five or ſix days, at which time they again diſappear. The ſymptoms do not abate on the coming out of the eruptions, as happens in the ſmall-pox; on the contrary, the cough, difficulty of breathing, and fever, ſeem conſiderably increaſed thereby, as is alſo the defluxion from the eyes and noſtrils.

Prognostic. The conſequences produced by the meaſles are often much worſe than the immediate diſeaſe; for, although a perſon may get through it with ſafety, and appear for a little while perfectly recovered, yet a conſumptive tendency and hectic complaint will, perhaps, afterwards ariſe, eſpecially if an improper mode of treatment has been purſued. When there is a vaſt loſs of ſtrength, great difficulty of breathing, a ſudden change of colour, and ſtriking in of the eruptions, or an appearance of purple and livid ſpots interſperſed amongſt them, the patient will in all probability fall a martyr to the diſeaſe; but if none of the before-mentioned unfavourable ſymptoms are preſent, and a gentle moiſture continues on the ſkin, then in all likelihood he will do well.

Treatment. As the meaſles are always attended with more or leſs of an inflammatory affection of the lungs, the uſe of all ſolid and animal food

food ſhould be prohibited, and the patient be confined to his bed, and a very ſpare diet, conſiſting of preparations of barley, ſago, and panada. He ſhould be directed to drink plentifully of mucilaginous diluting liquors, ſuch as barley water and linſeed tea, and to avoid all vinous and ſpirituous ones.

If the febrile ſymptoms run very high on the firſt attack of the diſeaſe, and are attended with great difficulty of breathing, and oppreſſion at the breaſt, it will be adviſable to draw off a ſmall quantity of blood from the arm; but we ſhould never bleed unleſs under theſe circumſtances. The ſtate of the bowels ſhould next be inquired after, and if any coſtiveneſs prevails, a gentle laxative clyſter may be given, and repeated as often as occaſion ſhall render it needful. Should the pain at the breaſt and difficulty of breathing not be removed by the bleeding, or ſhould there be a conſiderable degree of ſtupor, we may then direct the patient's feet to be put into a warm bath: if this alſo fails of removing them, bliſters muſt be applied. In thoſe caſes where the eruptions ſtrike in ſuddenly, the ſame means are likewiſe to be adopted. Wine whey may alſo be given.

As the cough generally proves very troubleſome, mucilaginous and pectoral medicines (which ſee under the heads of Pleuriſy and Peripneumony) ought to be given, as they will ſheathe the throat, and

and thereby obviate that rawneſs and ſoreneſs of it which is uſually felt. A tea ſpoonful of the oil of almonds, with double that quantity of thick bead-leaf ſirup, taken every two or three hours, may anſwer this intention better than any other medicine. If the cough ſhould haraſs the patient, ſo as to produce great reſtleſſneſs and a total want of ſleep, it will be neceſſary to give an opiate at bed-time; as ſuch, two tea ſpoonfuls of paregoric elixir may be preſcribed for an adult, and about a tea ſpoonful of the ſirup of poppies for a child. If the febrile ſymptoms run high, and are accompanied with great heat, thirſt, and reſtleſſneſs, relaxant medicines may be made uſe of. For theſe ſee Pleuriſy, Peripneumony, and the General Treatment of Fevers.

Should any purging ariſe, the patient may take a doſe of toaſted rhubarb in the morning, and an opiate draught at night. Thirty-five drops of laudanum mixed with an ounce of cinnamon water will anſwer this purpoſe. When an hæmorrhage enſues, and there are purple ſpots interſperſed among the eruptions, the Peruvian bark, and other antiſeptic medicines muſt be made uſe of. See Putrid Fever.

As ſoon as the meaſles begin to diſappear, it will be proper to give a gentle purgative, which ſhould be repeated about three or four times, directing the patient, at the ſame time, to uſe a light nutritive diet,

diet, and to guard carefully againſt all expoſures to wet, or other cauſes that might tend to throw the relics of the diſeaſe on the lungs. If a cough, difficulty of breathing, tightneſs acroſs the cheſt, and pain in the ſide, ariſe in conſequence of the meaſles, the means recommended in the firſt ſtage of Pulmonary Conſumption ought then to be purſued.

Of the Itch.

THE itch is evidently confined to the ſkin, and by no means affects any of the interior parts of the body.

Causes. It ariſes moſt frequently from infection, by coming in contact with the body or clothes of perſons already affected; but it is ſometimes occaſioned by unwholſome food, bad air, and a neglect of proper cleanlineſs; hence thoſe who have been under long confinement in priſon are often much afflicted with it.

Symptoms. It ſhews itſelf in ſmall inflammations and eruptions about the fingers, wriſts, joints, and waiſt, which after a ſhort time become ſo many puſtules or bladders that itch exceedingly, and occaſion an inceſſant ſcratching. When they are broke, the acrid humour falls on the neighbouring parts, and thereby ſpreads the diſeaſe over the whole body, if proper remedies are not uſed for checking its progreſs. In ſome inſtances very large puſtules

puſtules ariſe, which conſtitute what is called the Great Itch.

PROGNOSTIC. It is never attended with any danger, unleſs when improperly treated, or too long neglected.

TREATMENT. Thoſe who are afflicted with the itch ſhould be prohibited the uſe of high-ſeaſoned diſhes, ſalted meats, fiſh of all kinds, and ſpirituous liquors; they ſhould alſo confine their diet to light animal food, vegetables, and milk; and obſerve great cleanlineſs by frequently changing their apparel.

The medicine which has been uſed with the greateſt ſucceſs in the cure of this diſeaſe is ſulphur; which is given not only internally, but is alſo applied externally. As the external uſe of it, although very efficacious, is attended with great inconvenience from the dirtineſs of the application, we may ſubſtitute ſome other remedy, which will be equally efficacious. Six grains of corroſive ſublimate, and eight of ſal ammoniac may be diſſolved in four ounces of water, and the eruptious be bathed therewith twice or thrice a day. A ſtrong infuſion of dog-wood bark may be made trial of if the former fails.

Beſides uſing theſe remedies externally, ſulphur ſhould be taken inwardly, in whatever form the patient can ſwallow it moſt eaſily; if that of an

electuary is preferred, two ounces of ſulphur, with three drachms of nitre, may be mixed up with as much common ſirup as will make them of a proper conſiſtence, whereof the bulk of a nutmeg may be taken morning and evening; and this courſe muſt be perſiſted in until the ſkin becomes clean and free from the eruptions. If this medicine does not keep the body ſufficiently open, ſome cooling laxative ſhould be given twice a week.

Of Ring-Worms.

IN warm climates, this diſeaſe not only proves frequent and troubleſome, but is alſo now and then very difficult to remove. Like the itch, it is confined wholly to the ſkin.

Causes. It generally ariſes from coming in contact with thoſe who are affected with it; but there ſeems a certain pre-diſpoſition in ſome habits to generate it.

Symptoms. It ſhews itſelf in ſmall red pimples, which break out in a circular form, and contain a thin acrid lymph. When the body is heated by exerciſe, theſe itch intolerably, and, upon being ſcratched, diſcharge a thin acrid water, which falls on the neighbouring parts and ſpreads the diſeaſe over the whole body, if neglected. The original ſize of the circle formed by the pimples, is, perhaps, about that of a ſixpence; but, in proceſs of time,

time, it will increaſe, and become as large as the palm of the hand, if no ſteps are taken to eradicate the complaint.

PROGNOSTIC. Ring-worms are eaſily to be got rid of if proper remedies are applied early; but when they have been long neglected, they prove troubleſome and difficult to be removed.

TREATMENT. If the diſeaſe has not become inveterate, nothing more will be requiſite than to bathe the parts affected with ſome ſtrong aſtringent preparation. For this purpoſe, fifteen grains of ſugar of lead, with five of white vitriol, diſſolved in two ounces of water, may be uſed three or four times a day. An infuſion of white hellebore in water may be made trial of, if the former ſhould fail of producing the deſired effect.

In ſome caſes which have proved tedious and obſtinate, great benefit has been derived from rubbing the parts every night with a little weak mercurial ointment. The ring-worm buſh (which is a ſmall ſhrub that grows wild in moſt of the Weſt-India iſlands) has been much extolled for its virtues in removing the complaint: as the flowers of it are ſuppoſed to poſſeſs a ſtronger power than any other part, theſe ſhould be bruiſed, and the parts be rubbed therewith two or three times a day.

It ſeldom happens that an internal uſe of medi-

cine becomes neceſſary; when it does, brimſtone, or ſome ſlight alterative may be preſcribed. Muſhroom ketchup made uſe of as an external application to ring-worms, is ſaid to be an effectual remedy for eradicating them.

Of the Guinea Worm.

NEGROES who are brought from Africa, as alſo ſailors who go voyages to that coaſt, are frequently troubled with this diſorder. It is a ſmall round worm, very much reſembling the ſtring of a violin, of a white colour all over, except the head, which is black, that lodges itſelf in different parts of the body, immediately between the muſcles and cellular ſubſtance. The arms, legs, and thighs, are, however, the moſt general ſeats of it, in which parts it is often met with of the length of one or two feet.

Causes. The diſeaſe is generally ſuppoſed to ariſe from drinking and bathing in the waters of ſtagnant ponds, where the ova or animalculæ of this worm are depoſited. It is, however, without doubt, of a contagious nature, as I have known it to ſpread rapidly through a whole gang of negroes, when the neceſſary precaution of ſeparating the diſeaſed from the healthy has been neglected.

Symptoms. The Guinea worm does not produce any acute pain until it is near a ſtate of maturity,

turity, at which period the part immediately over the head of the worm becomes inflamed, ſwelled, and painful to the touch, and bears a ſtrong reſemblance to a boil that is not inclined to ſuppurate. When the tumour breaks, the head of the worm is perceived protruding from the orifice, and this keeps puſhing forward every day, until at laſt it can be laid hold of with eaſe.

Prognostic. The immediate effects of the diſeaſe are of no great conſequence; but by breaking the worm, from being in too great a hurry to extract it, large abſceſſes and foul ulcers are ſometimes formed.

Treatment. For the reaſons before aſſigned, it will always be adviſable to ſeparate the diſeaſed negroes from the healthy. By way of amending the general habit of the body, a large tea ſpoonful of brimſtone may be taken every morning and night. While the tumour is in a hard, indolent ſtate, it will be neceſſary to apply an emollient poultice, in order to bring it to a ſpeedy and proper ſuppuration; when it breaks, and the head of the worm protrudes ſo far as that it can be laid hold of with eaſe, a piece of cotton or lint, rolled up like a quill, may be tied to it, and as it advances, it may daily be twiſted gently round until the whole is extracted, taking care not to uſe any violence leaſt it ſhould break, which might give riſe to the formation of tedious abſceſſes and

foul ulcers. When the worm is perfectly extracted, the part ſhould be covered with dry lint, over which may be laid a pledget of tow, ſpread with yellow baſilicum, or ſome other digeſtive ointment.

Of the Yaws.

NEGROES that are imported from the coaſt of Africa are very liable to the yaws, ſo much ſo, indeed, that very few eſcape without being attacked with them at ſome period or other of their life.

Causes. The diſeaſe is of a very contagious nature, and may be quickly propagated by cohabiting, or otherwiſe coming in contact with thoſe already affected with it: hence the infection is frequently communicated alſo to the Creole negroes, and now and then to whites.

Symptoms. The yaws come on without any previous pain or ſickneſs, when, on a ſudden, ſmall pimples are obſerved on the ſkin: theſe daily increaſe in ſize until they become large protuberant puſtules, and then the cuticle, or ſcarf-ſkin, cracks and peels off, and there iſſues out an ichorous diſcharge, that forms into thick white cruſts or ſcabs. The yaws very much reſemble a mulberry, both in ſhape and ſize, although not in colour, and they appear in all parts of the body; but in general are moſt numerous about the face, arm-pits, groins, private parts, and fundament.

As

As the diſeaſe continues to advance in its natural courſe, the hairs that grow on the parts affected become perfectly white, and the ichorous matter diſcharged from the puſtules, having lodged on the ſkin, gives it alſo a white loathſome appearance. The duration of the diſeaſe is very uncertain; but is commonly ſuppoſed to depend a good deal on the conſtitution of the patient; as in ſome caſes the yaws arrive at their full ſize and maturity in the ſpace of four weeks, whereas in others they have been known to take two or three months.

Prognostic. If a judicious mode of treatment has been purſued at an early period of the diſorder, the cure will ſeldom prove either tedious or difficult; but if it has been improperly repelled into the ſyſtem, or an early uſe of mercury has been made; or if the diſeaſe has been ſuffered to take its own courſe, and, from its virulency and long ſtanding, nocturnal pains, foul ulcers, and a caries of the bones have ſucceeded, it may then prove obſtinate and difficult to be got rid of.

Treatment. As ſoon as the complaint is aſcertained to be the yaws, the diſeaſed negro ſhould be ſent to the moſt private place on the eſtate to which he belongs, and ſhould be debarred from having any intercourſe whatever with thoſe who have never had the diſeaſe, as by a neglect of this precaution, there are very few eſtates in the Weſt-

India iſlands that have not conſtantly ſeveral of their ſlaves affected with it.

It is indeed too general a cuſtom with moſt managers who are intruſted with the direction of ſlaves, to put all ſuch as are attacked with this complaint under the immediate care of ſome old negro, in order to be cured, who ſuffers them to aſſociate and intermix in friendly intercourſe with their neighbours, by which means the diſeaſe is propagated afreſh, and thereby conſtantly kept up.

During the coming out of the eruptions, and their arrival at full height and maturity, we may direct the following bolus to be given morning and night. Take fifteen grains of the flowers of ſulphur, and ten of gum guaiacum, and form them of a proper conſiſtence, by adding a ſufficient quantity of ſirup or molaſſes.

When they have arrived at their full height and perfection, and we cannot obſerve them increaſe, either in ſize or number, we may with great ſafety venture to give ſome preparation of mercury, as in either of the ſucceeding preſcriptions. Form two grains of calomel into a pill with a little ſoft bread, and let it be taken every night, at bed-time; or diſſolve a ſcruple of corroſive ſublimate in an ounce of brandy or old rum, and give twenty or thirty drops for a doſe every night in a little milk, increaſing or diminiſhing the quantity according to the

the effects produced thereby. This mode of giving mercury will be far preferable to the former, becauſe we can ſee with greater certainty, that the patient really ſwallows the medicine, as negroes are very apt to retain in their mouths every thing medicinal that is given to them, which at a convenient opportunity they ſpit out again, thereby protracting the cure, and obtaining a longer exemption from labour.

During the exhibition of this medicine (which never ſhould be given in ſuch doſes as to occaſion any degree of ſalivation) a diet drink compoſed of the raſpings of guaiacum wood, ſaſſafras, and ſarſaparilla, may be taken to the quantity of a quart a day. Both may be continued until the cruſts or ſcabs become dry and fall off, after which period, their uſe muſt be omitted, and a ſufficient number of purges be given.

It generally happens that there remains one large eruption after all the reſt are dried away; this is called the maſter yaw, and is obſerved to riſe conſiderably above the ſurface of the ſkin, in a red fungus, from which an ichorous diſcharge iſſues conſtantly. In order to remove it, we may dreſs it every day, with an ointment compoſed of an ounce of yellow baſilicum, well mixed up with half a drachm of red precipitate.

Hard ſwellings often make their appearance in

the ſoles of the feet after the yaws are entirely gone away, and not unfrequently produce ſevere pains and lameneſs. To remove them, the patient muſt bathe his feet in warm water until they are ſomewhat ſoftened, after which they may be pared with a knife to the quick, and ſome eſcharotic be applied. Gunpowder is ſometimes laid on the parts and ſet on fire, with a view of producing an eſchar or ſlough; but laying on verdigriſe, and clapping a hot iron to it, will produce this effect with much greater certainty.

When a ſucking child breaks out with the yaws, the neceſſary medicines for eſtabliſhing the cure ſhould be given to the mother.

Of the Elephantiasis.

THE cells of the adipoſe, or fatty membrane, which cover and connect the muſcular fibres of the thigh and leg, ſeem evidently to be the ſeat of this diſorder. White people, although ſometimes afflicted with it, do not ſeem ſo much prediſpoſed to it as negroes.

Causes. It is generally ſuppoſed to ariſe in conſequence of the attack of an acute fever, on the ceſſation of which the morbid, or vitiated humour, falls on the leg, and occaſions a diſtention, tumefaction, and varicous ſwelling of the parts.

Symptoms.

Symptoms. It ſometimes comes on gradually without any preceding ſymptoms; but, in general, the perſon is ſeized with a coldneſs and ſhivering, pain in the head, back, and loins, nauſea, and ſlight vomiting; afterwards a degree of fever enſues, and a ſevere pain is felt in the glands of the groin, which in a ſhort time become hard, ſwelled, and inflamed. No ſuppuration of them ever takes place, but a red ſtreak may be obſerved running down from the inflamed glands all along the inſide of the thigh and leg. As the inflammation increaſes in all the parts, the fever generally abates, and perhaps, after two or three days continuance, goes off entirely. On many ſuch attacks, the thigh and leg will afterwards continue much ſwelled and enlarged, and will, if preſſed with the finger, put on a dropſical appearance, by a dent remaining behind. The ſkin will alſo become rough and ſcaly, and, daily increaſing in thickneſs, the leg and foot will grow at laſt of an enormous ſize, and will be covered with warty excreſences, deep fiſſures, and cracks.

Prognostic. A perſon may labour under an elephantiaſis for many years, without finding much alteration in the general health, except during the continuance of the different attacks, as, perhaps, the only inconvenience that is felt, is the heavy burden which he drags conſtantly about with him. The incumbrance has induced many patients who have laboured under this diſeaſe, to ſubmit to an amputation

putation of the diſeaſed limb; the operation, however, ſeldom if ever proves a radical cure, as the other leg will, in all probability, ſhortly afterwards be affected in the ſame manner.

Treatment. Although the fever which precedes the inflammatory affection of the groin ſometimes runs very high, yet it will never be neceſſary to have recourſe to the lancet, in order to moderate it. Should any great nauſea or vomiting prevail, it will be advifable to give a gentle emetic, with a view of aſſiſting the efforts of nature; and, after its operation, if any coſtiveneſs prevails, ſome gentle laxative may be taken.

In order to promote a gentle perſpiration, diaphoretic and relaxant medicines, as ordered under the head of Fevers in General, may be next preſcribed, the operation of which may be aſſiſted by ordering the patient to drink plentifully of warm diluting liquors. The parts affected ought to be well fomented with cloths dipped in a warm infuſion of emollient herbs, after which they ſhould be wrapped up in flannel.

When the fever goes off, and the inflammation ſubſides, it has been recommended to make uſe of the Peruvian bark and ſea bathing; but theſe will afford relief only at a very early period of the diſeaſe. If proper advice and ſuitable means have been neglected on its firſt attack, or the thigh and

leg

leg have become much enlarged, and the ſurface of the latter appears ſcaly, warty, and callous, then no cure can poſſibly be effected, and the patient muſt ſubmit to his unhappy fate with a proper reſignation. Gentle alteratives may, perhaps, ſomewhat retard the progreſs of the diſeaſe, wherefore a table ſpoonful of a weak ſolution of corroſive ſublimate in brandy (two grains of the former to about eight ounces of the latter) may be taken going to bed, or the pills recommended under the head of the Leproſy may be made trial of.

If an amputation of the diſeaſed limb is ſubmitted to, a ſufficient diſcharge ſhould ever afterwards be kept up, from the end of the ſtump, to prevent, if poſſible, the other leg from becoming affected.

Of the Leprosy.

THE leproſy is a diſorder which ſeems peculiar to warm climates, and truly horrid and loathſome to the ſight is every perſon that is afflicted with it. It is evidently of a very contagious nature, and although this fact is univerſally known and eſtabliſhed, yet moſt directors of eſtates (to their great ſhame be it mentioned) take little or no pains to prevent it from ſpreading amongſt their ſlaves; for inſtead of ſeparating ſuch negroes from the reſt, immediately on the firſt ſymptoms of the leproſy being diſcovered, and confining them to a remote corner

corner of the eſtate, they in general turn them adrift on the public; and being thus exonerated from labour and ſervitude, they range over the whole iſland, and infect all thoſe with whom they either cohabit or aſſociate.

In many of the iſlands, the legiſlative body has enacted certain laws for the prevention of this evil; but, from a neglect of the conſtables and magiſtrates in not enforcing them, they are diſregarded, and the diſeaſe has ſpread very much. White people are likewiſe ſubject to attacks of it. The title of black ſcurvy is uſually ſubſtituted for that of leproſy, as being ſeemingly a leſs opprobrious term.

Causes. It ariſes moſt commonly from infection communicated either by cohabiting, or otherwiſe coming in immediate contact with thoſe who labour under an advanced ſtage of the diſeaſe; but ſome habits are undoubtedly more prediſpoſed to receive the taint than others. It may be claſſed amongſt the number of hereditary diſorders with great propriety, as it is ſometimes entailed by one generation upon another.

Symptoms. The leproſy ſhews itſelf in numerous copper-coloured ſpots diſperſed over the whole body, which, for many months, keep gradually increaſing both in ſize and number, without occaſioning any great alteration in the general ſtate of the health. As the diſeaſe advances, the ſkin begins

gins to grow rough and ſcaly, and puts on a gloſſy appearance, a numbneſs is felt in the hands and feet, the voice becomes hoarſe, the breath is offenſive, the lobes of the ears are thickened and ſeem knotty, the cheeks and whole of the face are beſet with large bumps of a livid colour, the mind is much diſturbed, the breathing is ſomewhat oppreſſed, and the hairs gradually fall off the lids and brows of the eyes.

Theſe ſymptoms continuing to increaſe in violence, the lips become thick and tumid, the noſtrils are obſtructed, the voice is hollow, a ſwelling and puffineſs ariſes in the fingers and toes, which at length crack into deep fiſſures, then ulcerate and turn into fetid virulent ſores; an entire alteration of countenance takes place, the face is much disfigured, the body waſtes, and a ſmall fever ariſes, which, ſooner or later, relieves the patient from a miſerable ſtate of exiſtence.

Prognostic. Although by paying a due attention to proper regimen, a perſon may probably prolong his life, by ſomewhat retarding the progreſs of the diſeaſe; yet when the general habit is once tainted, all means whatever to eradicate it will prove fruitleſs. When it arrives to that ſtage in which the parts become ulcerated, it is highly infectious. It ſometimes terminates in what is called the joint-evil, in which the fingers and toes gradually

ally loſe all ſenſation, then become ulcerated and corroded, and at length drop off.

Treatment. If any relief, or alleviation of the ſymptoms, is at all to be procured in the diſeaſe, it muſt be done principally by the regular obſervance of a very ſpare regimen. On the appearance of the firſt ſymptoms, the patient ſhould give up the uſe of vinous and ſpirituous liquors, fiſh, butter, and all ſorts of animal food whatever, ſubſtituting fruits and vegetables of all kinds, milk, thin broths, light puddings, cuſtards, and the different preparations of barley, rice, and ſago, inſtead of the former; and this courſe ſhould be perſiſted in for a long time, and not haſtily be given up becauſe no evident alteration for the better has ſhortly taken place. The body ſhould likewiſe be kept conſtantly open.

Small doſes of mercury have been given at an early period of the diſeaſe, but little or no relief has ever been procured from them. Other alteratives, perhaps, might be attended with better effects; the operation of which may be aſſiſted by ordering a decoction of ſaſſafras, ſarſaparilla, and China-root, to be drank at the ſame time. The following preſcription may be made trial of: take of golden ſulphur of antimony, and gum guaiacum, each three drachms, to which add as much honey as will be ſufficient to form them into a maſs of a proper conſiſtence, then divide this into pills containing five grains

grains each, and direct three to be taken every night going to bed.

A beer made from the preserved essence of spruce may be used for ordinary drink, being universally allowed to be possessed of an antiscorbutic quality. A decoction of the inner bark of the elm-tree taken in the quantity of a pint a day, has been known to prove highly serviceable in some cases of incipient leprosy.

Many odd and strange remedies have been recommended for the cure of the leprosy; as an instance of which, I know a young lady that laboured under it, who took several pills a day composed of lizards chopt up very small, which course she pursued for upwards of a year, without finding, however, the least alleviation of her disorder.

Of Scorbutic Eruptions and the Scurvy.

THE scurvy is a disease which is more frequently met with in cold climates than in warm ones. It proves very destructive to those who are long shut up in close garrisons and besieged places, as also to seamen who have undergone long voyages, during which they have lived entirely on salted or putrid provisions, and have breathed impure air from a neglect in keeping the ship properly ventilated.

Causes. The diſeaſe may be occaſioned by a want of proper exerciſe, or by indolence, grief, fear, or any thing that induces a general debility; but breathing impure air, neglecting proper cleanlineſs, and living on ſalted and putrid proviſions, are the cauſes which are moſt productive of it.

Symptoms. It comes on gradually, with a heavineſs, wearineſs, and unwillingneſs to move about, great debility, diminution of ſtrength, and dejection of ſpirits. As the diſeaſe advances, the countenance becomes ſallow and bloated, the legs ſwell, the breath is offenſive, ſponginеſs and bleeding of the gums enſue, livid ſpots appear on the ſurface of the body, old wounds, which have been long healed up, again break out, the evacuations are fetid, hemorrhages ariſe from different parts, a general emaciation enſues, the pulſe is ſmall and frequent, and a diarrhœa or dyſentery comes on, and carries off the patient. When the diſeaſe does not exiſt in a high degree, perhaps, a ſlight bleeding from the gums, and ſcaly eruptions on different parts of the body, are the only ſymptoms which will ſhew themſelves.

Prognostic. Scorbutic eruptions may eaſily be removed; but when great debility, and other ſymptoms, pointing out the exiſtence of a putrid tendency in the fluids, are preſent, great danger may be apprehended.

Treatment.

TREATMENT. If the ſcurvy attacks a perſon reſiding on board of a ſhip, he ſhould if poſſible be immediately ſent on ſhore to a ſituation where the air is pure, dry, and free from all noxious vapours whatever; he ſhould likewiſe go entirely on a milk and vegetable diet, taking at the ſame time ſuch gentle exerciſe as his ſtrength will admit of. The Peruvian bark and ſtomachic bitters muſt be taken by way of medicine, and a beer made from the eſſence of ſpruce may be ordered for common drink: a moderate uſe of wine will alſo be proper.

When there are foul ulcers, they muſt be cleanſed by waſhing them with a little tincture of myrrh and bark, and then dreſſing them with dry lint, over which may be laid a pledget of tow ſpread with ſome digeſtive ointment. If the gums are ſwelled and diſtended with grumous blood, they muſt be ſcarified, and the mouth be frequently waſhed with a gargle compoſed of five ounces of the tincture of bark, and two of the tincture of myrrh, properly acidulated with elixir of vitriol.

If the diſeaſe is mild, and nothing but ſcorbutic eruptions and ſcurf appear, the patient may take three of the following pills every night, drinking daily about a quart of decoction of equal parts of ſarſaparilla, ſaſſafras, and China-root. Take of golden ſulphur of antimony and gum guaiacum, each three drachms, to which add as much lenitive elec-

tuary as will be ſufficient to form them into a maſs, and let this be divided into pills containing five grains each; or the fourth of a grain of corroſive ſublimate diſſolved in a table ſpoonful of old rum or brandy, with the addition of twenty or thirty drops of antimonial wine, may be ſubſtituted inſtead of the former.

Sugar and hot liquor from the copper have both been found to be efficacious remedies in the ſcurvy, and without doubt they poſſeſs an antiſcorbutic power in a very high degree.

Of a Cholera Morbus, or Vomiting and Purging.

HERE there is a vomiting and purging of bilious matter, attended with pains and a ſpaſmodic conſtriction of the ſtomach and inteſtines.

Causes. The diſeaſe may ariſe from acrid matter of any kind getting into the ſtomach, or from making uſe of food that ſoon ferments and corrupts; but the moſt general cauſe which produces it is the bile becoming acrid.

Symptoms. The patient is ſeized with pain, ſoreneſs, diſtention and flatulency in the ſtomach and bowels, acid eructations, heart-burn, and a ſevere vomiting and purging of bilious matter; there is likewiſe great heat and thirſt, with a weak, frequent,

quent, and fluttering pulſe. If the diſeaſe continues to increaſe, then the ſymptoms of irritation come on with a ſhort and difficult reſpiration, great anxiety and reſtleſſneſs, depreſſion of ſtrength, cold clammy ſweats, faintings, hiccups, and a pulſe hardly to be perceived, and theſe quickly terminate in death.

Prognostic. It ſometimes carries off the patient in the courſe of twenty-four hours, and very ſeldom continues longer than two or three days. If there is a great diſcharge of bilious matter upwards and downwards, accompanied with the laſt mentioned ſet of ſymptoms, great danger is to be apprehended; but if the vomiting ceaſes, and ſleep enſues, a ſpeedy recovery may be expected.

Treatment. On the very firſt attack of the diſeaſe, few or no medicines will be retained on the ſtomach, as, from the great irritation which prevails, every thing is again thrown up almoſt as ſoon as ſwallowed. To abate this, we ſhould direct the patient to drink very freely of mucilaginous liquors, in which may be diſſolved a ſmall quantity of gum arabic: chicken broth, infuſions of toaſted bread or biſcuits, may likewiſe be made trial of, if the before-mentioned remedies fail.

Warm antiſpaſmodic fomentations made by infuſing mint, roſemary, and lavender leaves, in boiling water, with the addition of a ſmall quan-

tity of camphorated ſpirits of wine, may be applied externally to the region of the ſtomach and belly, and theſe be renewed as frequently as they become cold.

If great debility has been produced, the vomiting, perhaps, may be ſtopped by uſing the following mixture. Mix two ounces of the juice of lemons with four of mint water and one of common ſirup, to which add about two hundred drops of laudanum; of this let two table ſpoonfuls be taken every hour, ſwallowing ten grains of ſalt of wormwood, diſſolved in an ounce either of cinnamon or common water, after each doſe. Giving the ſaline draught in this manner (as the effervescence will thereby take place in the ſtomach) often procures very happy effects.

Should theſe methods fail in allaying the vomiting and purging, our next endeavour muſt be to remove the ſpaſms of the ſtomach and bowels, which may be attempted by directing the patient to be put into a warm bath: after he is taken out, the following bolus may be given to him every three or four hours. Mix five grains of toaſted rhubarb, and one of opium, with two drops of the oil of mint, and as much cordial confection as will be ſufficient to form them. In ſome inſtances where the ſpaſms have been very violent, the quantity of opium has been increaſed to eight or ten grains in each doſe.

If,

If, from the violence of the ſymptoms, we ſhould apprehend that an inflammation of the ſtomach will take place, bleeding may be recommended.

Although the diſeaſe may have abated, yet it will ſtill be adviſable to continue the uſe of opiates in ſuch a manner as to keep up a conſtant effect from them, in order that any freſh attack may be guarded againſt. A ſmall doſe of about fifteen grains of rhubarb may alſo be taken every other day, to carry off any feculent or acrid matter that may have collected in the inteſtines.

On a perfect recovery, the patient ſhould be very careful and cautious in his diet, uſing only ſuch things as are light, nutritive, and eaſy of digeſtion. To ſtrengthen the ſtomach and bowels, bark and other bitters may be taken, obviating any coſtiveneſs which may prevail by uſing ſome gentle laxative.

OF A DIARRHŒA, OR PURGING.

IN a diarrhœa, there is a copious and frequent diſcharge of liquid excrement by ſtool, unattended either by fever or infection.

CAUSES. An increaſed ſecretion from the inteſtines will be produced by certain ſtimulants: for example, bile being reſtrained a long time in the ſtomach will become acrid, and produce this effect.

An acid is ſometimes formed in the ſtomach, which, getting into the bowels, will be attended with ſimilar conſequences. Purgings are ſometimes brought on by overcharging the ſtomach with too great a quantity of food, or by a ſudden check being given to the perſpiration from an expoſure to moiſt cold air: they ſometimes ariſe likewiſe from an abſorption of purulent matter. In children at the breaſt, they are often ſymptomatic of dentition.

Symptoms. When the diſeaſe has been of long ſtanding, a loſs of appetite and ſtrength, ſickneſs, and pain, often attend the evacuations. The colour and appearance of what is avoided, alſo vary at different times.

Prognostic. When the diſeaſe becomes habitual, or attacks pregnant women, it will always be attended with ſome danger.

Treatment. It will be neceſſary to inquire whether a diarrhœa exiſts totally independent of any other complaint, or is ſymptomatic of ſome other. If it has proved ſalutary and critical (as it is known to do in ſome particular diſorders) it ſhould by no means be raſhly checked. Should it proceed from ſome acrid matter lodged in the ſtomach and bowels, a gentle emetic of about twenty grains of ipecacuanha may be taken in the evening, and twenty-five grains of toaſted rhubarb the next morning. If the purging ſtill continues after

after the uſe of theſe remedies, we muſt then have recourſe to aſtringents, ſuch as the following. Diſſolve two drachms of the confection of Japan earth in four ounces of cinnamon water, to which add one of burnt brandy, and about eighty drops of laudanum, and direct two table ſpoonfuls to be taken after each ſtool.

Should the diſeaſe have aroſe from an expoſure to wet or cold, then relaxant medicines ought to be given at the ſame time: twenty or thirty drops of antimonial wine may therefore be taken every four hours.

When it ariſes in conſequence of worms, ſmall doſes of calomel and rhubarb will be proper. Ten grains of rhubarb with two of calomel will be ſufficient for a grown perſon, and in the like proportion to thoſe of a younger age.

If it takes place in children in conſequence of teething, it ſhould not be ſtopped, unleſs it is very ſevere. A little magneſia, with a few grains of rhubarb, may be given to check it. Small doſes of rhubarb and magneſia will alſo be proper for children, when the purging is owing to an acidity in the ſtomach and inteſtines. Four or five grains of the former, with five or ſix of the latter, may be given for a doſe to a ſucking child.

Should it proceed from a weakneſs in the ſtomach and

and bowels, the Peruvian bark and bitters will be the moſt proper remedies. An ounce of the tincture of bark may be taken four or five times a day in a glaſs of Port wine, to each doſe of which may be added four or five drops of laudanum.

In habitual diarrhœas the patient may drink a pint of lime water a day, in which about an ounce of gum arabic has been diſſolved; and, by way of rendering it more palatable, milk may be added. An opiate draught, conſiſting of an ounce of cinnamon water and thirty-five drops of laudanum may likewiſe be taken every night at bed-time. Mucilaginous clyſters, compoſed of a decoction of barley and ſtarch, with an addition of gum arabic, may alſo be injected two or three times a day. If theſe means fail of procuring the wiſhed-for effects, a ſtrong decoction of cherry and guava barks, with an addition of pomegranate rinds ought to be made trial of.

Negroes are frequently attacked with watery and ſevere purgings, from eating ſugar canes in their crude and unripe ſtate. Theſe, however, will in general readily give way to the timely exhibition of an emetic, and ſome purgative, ſuch as rhubarb; but ſhould they prove obſtinate, the before-mentioned remedies muſt be reſorted to.

When a diarrhœa attacks pregnant women, it ought immediately to be ſtopped by giving the aſtringent

aſtringent mixture before directed, adding alſo the uſe of mucilaginous aſtringent clyſters, with a few drops of laudanum in each.

The diet of the patient ſhould conſiſt only of ſuch things as are light, nutritive, and eaſy of digeſtion, as preparations of ſago, rice, biſcuits, panada, and ſoups made of aſtringent vegetables, ſuch as plantains, bananas, tanias, &c. Port wine diluted with water in which toaſted bread has been infuſed, may be taken as common drink, or it may be mulled up with a little ſpice before it is diluted.

Of a Dysentery, or Flux.

THE dyſentery is a diſeaſe of a very contagious nature, in which there is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the inteſtines, accompanied with a frequent inclination to go to ſtool, ſevere griping pains, and ſometimes a ſmall degree of fever.

Causes. It is occaſioned by great moiſture, ſucceeding intenſe hot weather, whereby a ſudden check is given to the perſpiration, as alſo by noxious exhalations and vapours, and the uſe of unwholſome and putrid food. It is likewiſe propagated by infection; as we ſee nurſes, and thoſe who attend ſuch people as labour under the diſeaſe, very frequently attacked with it. A particular diſpoſition in the air

air ſometimes prediſpoſes to it, in which caſe it often becomes epidemical.

During the months of Auguſt, September, and October, at which period the rainy ſeaſon prevails in the Weſt-Indies, dyſenteries frequently ariſe amongſt the ſlaves, and ſweep off vaſt numbers of them, eſpecially thoſe of a weakly conſtitution.

Symptoms. The diſeaſe often comes on with ſlight chills, ſucceeded by heat, loſs of appetite, depreſſion of ſtrength, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, ſlight vomiting, foulneſs of the tongue, and frequency of the pulſe. Theſe ſymptoms ſometimes precede the griping and increaſed evacuation, whilſt, at other times, they are not to be obſerved.

When the inflammation begins to occupy the lower part of the inteſtines, the ſtools, from being at firſt natural and copious, now become more frequent and leſs abundant; and, in paſſing through the inflamed parts, they occaſion great pain, ſo that each evacuation is preceded by a ſevere griping and rumbling noiſe. It frequently happens, from the violence of the patient's efforts to diſcharge the irritating matters, that a portion of the gut is forced down, which proves, in the courſe of the diſeaſe, a troubleſome and diſtreſſing ſymptom, as likewiſe does a teneſmus when it comes on, for it produces conſtant inclination to go to ſtool, without the ability of voiding any thing, perhaps, but a little

mucus.

mucus. The motions often vary, both in colour and conſiſtence, being ſometimes compoſed of a frothy ſlime ſtreaked with blood; at other times, of an acrid watery humour, like the waſhings of meat, and now and then, perhaps, of a ſmall quantity of hard feculent matter. Sometimes it happens that pure blood is voided, and now and then lumps of coagulated mucus, reſembling bits of cheeſe, are to be obſerved in the evacuations. If an ulcer has aroſe in the rectum, a ſmall quantity of purulent matter will be paſſed.

If theſe ſymptoms increaſe very much, and produce great loſs of ſtrength, coldneſs of the extremities, a fluttering and intermiſſion of the pulſe, with involuntary and fetid diſcharges by ſtool, death will ſoon enſue. When the evacuations conſiſt merely of mucus, without any intermixture of blood, the diſeaſe is then known by the name of the White Flux.

Prognostic. If the ſymptoms run high, and the patient is very much reduced, the event, in all probability, will be fatal; but if the fever, thirſt, and pain abate, or if a gentle perſpiration breaks out on the ſurface of the body, and the ſtools become of a more natural colour and conſiſtence, we may then hope for a ſpeedy recovery. When the diſeaſe is of long ſtanding, and has become habitual, it will not admit of an eaſy cure. The white

flux

flux is very difficult to remove in warm climates, and proves very mortal to negroes.

TREATMENT. The greateſt care ſhould be taken by thoſe who attend the ſick to guard againſt the ſpreading of the diſeaſe, as it is of a very contagious nature. With this view, great cleanlineſs ought to be obſerved, the patient's linen ſhould frequently be changed, and the ſtools, as ſoon as voided, immediately be removed; the chamber ſhould be ſufficiently ventilated, and every now and then ſprinkled with vinegar and roſemary, or camphorated ſpirits. All ſuch as labour under the diſeaſe ſhould be kept apart from thoſe that are well; and no negro that has a flux on him ſhould ever be put into a ſick houſe with thoſe who are affected with other diſorders, or ſuch as are confined for improper behaviour, as the diſeaſe will thereby ſpread rapidly through a whole gang.

It is too common a practice on moſt of the eſtates in the Weſt-Indies, to confine both the ſick and unruly negroes under the ſame roof; but the impropriety of ſuch conduct is ſo evident, that it ought to be given up, and ſeparate apartments provided for each. Every kind of food which readily tends to putrefaction ought carefully to be avoided in the courſe of the diſorder, as alſo all kinds of ſpirituous and fermented liquors, ſupporting the ſtrength with preparations of barley, rice, ſago, panada,

panada, flour, gelatinous broths, and ſuch vegetables as are poſſeſſed of an aſtringent quality. Whatever is drank ſhould be ſufficiently cooled before it is taken, as warm liquors will increaſe the inclination to go to ſtool.

Three very different ſtages evidently exiſt in the courſe of this diſorder, wherefore, to treat it properly, a due attention muſt be paid to that which is preſent at the time when advice is applied for.

In its firſt or inflammatory ſtage, if the patient is young and plethoric, and the ſymptoms run high, it may be neceſſary to take away a ſmall quantity of blood; but if the pulſe is not full and ſtrong, and the febrile ſymptoms do not run high, it ſhould never be practiſed. Very few inſtances occur in warm climates which will require the performance of this operation for the cure of a flux. Towards evening, it will be proper to preſcribe an emetic, either of thiſtle ſeed or the powder of ipecacuanha, which may be worked off with an infuſion of camomile flowers. The next morning, a purge of ſalts and manna, or caſtor oil, ſhould be taken. When the purge has done operating, ſmall doſes of relaxant medicines may next be ordered, with a view of determining the circulation of the blood to the ſurface of the body: as ſuch, three grains of ipecacuanha, with the eighth of a grain of tartar emetic, may be taken every three hours, which courſe ſhould be perſiſted in for two or three days. At the expiration of this time,

time, another purge of caſtor oil or rhubarb ought to be given, in order to remove any freſh accumulation of feculent matter that may have taken place.

After theſe evacuations have been premiſed, if the griping is very ſevere, we may ſafely venture to preſcribe an opiate at night: as ſuch, twenty drops of antimonial wine, and thirty-five of laudanum, may be taken in an ounce of cinnamon water. Opiates ſhould never be given, however, until ſufficient evacuations have been made both by emetics and purgatives.

By adopting theſe means at an early period of the diſeaſe, the cure will ſeldom prove either difficult or tedious; but when the diſeaſe has been neglected, and is of long ſtanding, or has acquired a degree of malignancy, then the ſecond ſtage may be ſaid to have taken place, and muſt be treated accordingly.

At this period of the diſorder, having firſt ordered the patient a gentle emetic and purgative, we muſt then endeavour to ſheathe the ſtomach and bowels, by giving mucilaginous liquors of all kinds, ſuch as ſolutions of gum arabic in milk, and preparations of ſtarch, barley, &c. For this purpoſe, boil ſix drachms of ſtarch in a quart of water, with the addition of an ounce of gum arabic, then add two ounces of cinnamon water

and a little common ſirup: this may be uſed for ordinary drink. Mucilaginous clyſters, compoſed of thin flour pap, or ſtarch, boiled up to a thin conſiſtence with water, may alſo be injected three or four times a day, with the addition of a little mutton ſuet to each. If the ſtools are ſo frequent as to prevent the clyſters from being retained for any length of time, then about twenty-five drops of laudanum may be added to each. To mitigate the griping, cloths dipped in a warm infuſion of emollient herbs may be applied over the whole region of the belly.

Small doſes of the relaxant medicine beforementioned ſhould be taken frequently, with a view of exciting a gentle perſpiration. Every three or four days a purge of caſtor oil or rhubarb ſhould likewiſe be made uſe of. All vain efforts to go to ſtool, as alſo all violent ſtrainings, in evacuating the contents of the inteſtines, ought to be cautiouſly avoided. If the bottom of the rectum and fundament become inflamed and excoriated, the parts ſhould be anointed with a little hog's-lard after each diſcharge. When a portion of the gut protrudes, it muſt be replaced.

In the third ſtage of the diſeaſe, where the patient's ſtrength is daily exhauſted by frequent returns of the looſeneſs, proceeding entirely from a weak and relaxed ſtate of the bowels, the uſe of ſtrong aſtringent medicines and opiates become

abſolutely neceſſary. Here either the julap of the confection of Japan earth, mentioned under the head of Diarrhœa, or the following bolus may be taken every three or four hours. Make eight grains of armenian bole, five of alum, and the fourth of a grain of opium, of a proper conſiſtence, with a little conſerve of roſes. The mucilaginous clyſters before mentioned, with the addition of a few drops of laudanum in each, may alſo be injected frequently, and the mucilaginous liquors ſpoke of before may likewiſe be uſed by the patient for ordinary drink.

When the diſeaſe proceeds merely from a weakneſs of the inteſtines, and is unaccompanied either with malignancy or contagion, taking a ſtrong decoction of log-wood, with the barks of pomegranate, cherry, and guava, may be attended with advantage. A moderate uſe of wine may likewiſe be allowed: lime-water and milk have alſo been recommended in this ſtage of the diſeaſe.

Perſons recovering from a flux ſhould obſerve the greateſt caution and regularity in their mode of living, as relapſes are very apt to enſue. The diet ſhould be light and nutritive: all expoſures to wet, moiſture, and the night air, ought to be carefully avoided. Moderate exerciſe, a milk diet, and a daily uſe of the tincture of bark and other bitters, will greatly expedite the recovery of the patient.

Of Colics.

THESE have generally been divided into three kinds, the bilious, the flatulent, and the hyſteric, being ſo named from the cauſes which give riſe to them.

Symptoms. In the bilious colic, there is a want of appetite, bitter taſte in the mouth, high colour of the urine that is voided, and a vomiting of bilious matter, attended with an acute pain all round the region of the navel. As the diſeaſe advances, the former becomes more frequent, and the latter more ſevere and laſting.

In the flatulent colic, there is great coſtiveneſs, attended by pain, foreneſs, griping, and diſtention of the ſtomach and bowels, and an inclination to vomit.

In the hyſteric colic, there is nauſea and ſickneſs, accompanied with ſevere ſpaſms, coſtiveneſs, lowneſs of ſpirits, and a fixed pain in the region of the ſtomach.

Prognostic. When the pains are very violent and of long duration, an inflammation of the bowels is apt to ariſe. When frequent relapſes take place, paralytic affections of the extremities ſometimes enſue.

TREATMENT. Thoſe who are ſubject to frequent attacks of colics ſhould cautiouſly abſtain from all flatulent food, and fermented liquors: they ſhould alſo avoid, as much as poſſible, all violent agitations of the mind, and ſhun all expoſures to moiſture and wet, taking due care always to keep the feet warm and dry.

In the bilious colic, it may happen that ſome degree of inflammation will ariſe, which may be known by a fulneſs and hardneſs of the pulſe. In this caſe, a few ounces of blood ought to be taken away; but when no ſymptoms of an inflammatory tendency are preſent, the operation will be unneceſſary.

If there is any very great irritation of the ſtomach, with an inceſſant naufea and vomiting, the ſaline draught may be taken every hour in the act of effervescence, as directed under the head of Cholera Morbus. If only a naufea prevails, the patient may be ordered to drink plentifully of warm diluting liquors, ſuch as camomile tea, barley water, &c. Theſe may alſo be injected frequently in the form of clyſters, with the addition of a ſmall quantity of caſtor oil to each. Cloths dipped in a warm decoction of emollient herbs, may be applied all over the region of the belly, and renewed as often as they become cold. When the ſymptoms are very ſevere, the uſe of a warm bath will be attended with good effects.

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As ſoon as the vomiting ceaſes, a gentle purge ſhould be given, and, to aſſiſt its operation, the patient ſhould drink plentifully of diluting liquors, ſuch as water-gruel, or weak broth. In this ſpecies of colic, I have ſeen very happy effects derived from giving a wine glaſs full of lime-juice, with an addition of about two tea ſpoonfuls of common ſalt; but it ought to be taken at an early period of the diſeaſe.

In the flatulent colic, we may begin the cure by giving a wine glaſs full of ſome aromatic cordial, as the following. Take of cinnamon and pepper-mint waters, each an ounce, to which add thirty-five drops of the compound ſpirits of lavender, and the ſame quantity of laudanum. When there is no inflammation, a glaſs full of Geneva, or brandy, in which a little bruiſed ginger has been infuſed, may be ſubſtituted. If theſe means do not abate the ſymptoms, recourſe muſt be had to emollient clyſters, and fomentations ſhould alſo be applied to the region of the belly; a warm ſtomachic purge may likewiſe be taken. As ſuch, the preference may be given to Daffy's elixir, from the uſe of which I have often ſeen immediate relief procured. Should the diſeaſe ſtill continue to increaſe in violence, and threaten the approach of an inflammation in the bowels, we muſt then reſort immediately to bleeding and the warm bath.

In the hyſteric colic, no evacuation is neceſſary;

but ſhould any great coſtiveneſs prevail, ſo as to require the uſe of ſome gentle laxative, a few grains of rhubarb may be given, with the addition of about twenty drops of the ſpirits of lavender in an ounce of cinnamon water. When the vomiting is ſevere, it may ſometimes be neceſſary to cleanſe the ſtomach by drinking camomile tea, after which the patient may take thirty drops of laudanum, with about forty of the tinctures of caſtor and aſa-fœtida in an ounce of peppermint water.

OF THE JAUNDICE.

IN the jaundice there is a yellow tinge over the whole ſurface of the body, occaſioned by a quantity of bile being intermixed with the blood.

CAUSES. It ariſes ſometimes from a ſpaſmodic conſtriction of the biliary ducts, and not unfrequently from the reſinous parts of the bile, forming into concretions or gall-ſtones, which, getting into the biliary paſſages, occaſion an obſtruction to its natural courſe. It frequently comes on after obſtinate and long continued intermittent fevers, as alſo when a redundancy of the bile prevails; it is an attendant ſymptom on a ſcirrhoſity of the liver, and often alſo on pregnancy.

SYMPTOMS. It comes on with univerſal languor, inactivity, nauſea, ſickneſs, loathing of food, uneaſineſs, flatulency, and acidities in the ſtomach

and bowels, and ſometimes with a pain in the region of the liver. There is a conſiderable yellowneſs in the ſkin and eyes, a bitter taſte in the mouth, and an oppreſſion at the breaſt; the pulſe is languid, the urine tinges the linen of a deep yellow, the ſtools are of a grey or clayey appearance, and every object that is preſented to the eye ſeems to partake of a yellow hue. As the diſeaſe advances, great debility and weakneſs ariſe, and anaſarcous ſwellings of the legs and feet take place. When the ſtools are very acrid and the diſeaſe is of long ſtanding, it is apt to degenerate into what is called the Black Jaundice.

PROGNOSTIC. When it proceeds from a ſcirrhoſity of the liver, it never admits of a cure; but if it ariſes from gall-ſtones, or a conſtriction of the biliary ducts, it will go off as ſoon as theſe are removed.

TREATMENT. If a jaundice has aroſe from any inflammatory affection of the liver, and is accompanied with an acute pain in the right ſide, and other feveriſh ſymptoms, or if it is owing to pregnancy, then bleeding will be ſerviceable; but if neither of theſe cauſes have produced it, we may begin the cure by giving a vomit conſiſting of fifteen grains of ipecacuanha, and one of tartar emetic, working it off with camomile tea, and repeating the doſe at leaſt twice a weak.

The body muſt afterwards be kept open with gentle purgatives, ſuch as caſtor oil, Glauber's ſalts, or manna and cream of tartar. It has been the uſual practice to give ſaponaceous medicines along with purgatives, wherefore two drachms of rhubarb with half an ounce of Caſtile ſoap may be formed into a maſs, with a ſufficient quantity of ſirup of buckthorn, and afterwards be divided into pills containing about five grains in each, whereof three may be taken morning and evening, increaſing or diminiſhing the doſe according to the effects thereby produced. Soap may alſo be given joined with diueretics. Twenty grains of Caſtile ſoap with ten of diueretic ſalt may be taken three or four times a day, made up in the form of a bolus, with a ſmall quantity of lenitive electuary.

If a ſevere purging ſhould ariſe in the courſe of the diſeaſe, it muſt be checked, by giving a doſe of toaſted rhubarb with a few grains of magneſia. If theſe do not produce the deſired effect, the aſtringent julap mentioned under the head of Diarrhœa muſt be made uſe of.

If the diſorder proceeds from gall-ſtones, we ſhould endeavour to promote their paſſage into the inteſtines, by making uſe of opiates and the warm bath, and by applying emollient fomentations to the parts moſt affected with pain. Bladders filled with warm water (if ſuch can be procured) may be made uſe

uſe of for this purpoſe, and as ſoon as they grow cold they ſhould again be refilled. Emollient clyſters compoſed of warm water and oil may alſo be injected frequently as by their relaxing quality they will greatly expedite the paſſage of any ſtone that may have lodged itſelf in the biliary ducts. The ſame means and remedies may likewiſe be adopted when the diſeaſe proceeds from a ſpaſmodic conſtriction of theſe parts.

If the pain is very acute, order the following opiate draught to be taken every four or five hours, and, beſides the application of emollient fomentations to the parts, let them be rubbed with a little anodyne liniment. Mix an ounce of cinnamon water with half an ounce of common ſirup; and add thereto fifteen drops of laudanum and two of the oil of juniper.

During the whole courſe of the diſeaſe, the patient ſhould uſe moderate exerciſe, and confine his diet to vegetables, and ſuch animal ſubſtances as are light, nutritive, and eaſy of digeſtion. A beverage made by infuſing preſerved tamarinds in water may be uſed as ordinary drink, and all acid fruits may be partaken of freely. Such as are afflicted with this diſeaſe in either of the iſlands of Jamaica or Nevis, will find great advantage from drinking the waters of the ſulphureous ſprings, which are there to be met with.

OF THE ASTHMA.

THE aſthma is an affection of the lungs attended by a frequent, difficult, and ſhort reſpiration, anxiety, tightneſs acroſs the cheſt, and a wheezing noiſe and cough, all of which ſymptoms are much increaſed when the patient is in a recumbent poſition. The diſeaſe is generally known by the appellations of the ſpaſmodic and the pituitous. The former ariſes from a convulſive contraction or motion of the parts concerned in performing reſpiration, and the latter from a viſcid mucus or phlegm, ſtuffing up the veſſels of the lungs. A third ſpecies has been taken notice of by ſome authors, and proceeds from a full, plethoric, and corpulent habit of body; this, however, is eaſily obviated, and is attended with no danger.

CAUSES. Aſthma is ſometimes obſerved to be ſymptomatic of other diſeaſes, as the hyſterics, hypochondriaſis, and gout. When this laſt complaint falls on the lungs, it often bears a ſtrong reſemblance to a fit of the aſthma. It is occaſioned by expoſures to moiſt and damp air, violent exerciſe, a ſuppreſſion of the menſes, the drying up of old habitual diſcharges, long continued coſtiveneſs, eating animal food and indigeſtible ſubſtances for ſupper, and by an excitement of ſudden and violent emotions of the mind.

Aſthma

Aſthma proves ſometimes hereditary. Thoſe who labour under any deformity or wrong formation of the cheſt are much prediſpoſed to its attacks. It is ſometimes brought on by breathing air which is much heated. Thoſe who labour under aſthmatic affections can by no means bear to ſleep in cloſe confined rooms. In ſhort, whatever prevents the free circulation of the blood through the lungs, or the free paſſage of air through its veſſels, will readily occaſion this diſeaſe.

Symptoms. Some little time before the aſthma makes its attack, the ſpirits are often much affected, and the perſon experiences a fulneſs about the ſtomach, tightneſs and oppreſſion at the cheſt, and a ſenſe of laſſitude and wearineſs: theſe are afterwards followed by a cough, difficulty of breathing, wheezing noiſe, great heat, pain in the head, palpitations of the heart, and a quick ſmall pulſe. The ſpaſmodic ſtricture at length increaſes, each inſpiration is made with difficulty, the ſtomach is diſtended with flatulency, a vomiting of bilious matter ſometimes enſues, and from a fear of ſuffocation, the patient cannot lay down in bed, but is obliged to be ſupported in an erect poſture, with every window in the room thrown open for a free admiſſion of cool air. If the ſpaſm is of long continuance, and ſtill increaſes to a greater height, then the face and lips will become of a livid colour, the extremities will grow cold, and death will be the conſequence; but if the ſpaſmodic conſtriction

tion abates, and there enſues a copious perſpiration, the fit will ſoon terminate, and immediate relief will be experienced.

Prognostic. If the attacks are neither frequent nor ſevere, and the perſon is young, the diſeaſe may ſometimes be totally removed; but when it comes on at an advanced period of life, and the fits return frequently; or when it proceeds from an hereditary diſpoſition, it will ſeldom if ever be poſſible to eradicate it. When lethargic ſymptoms come on, or the face and lips become livid, the event in all probability will be fatal.

Treatment. Our firſt endeavour ſhould be to remove the preſent ſpaſm and conſtriction on the lungs; and, when this is effected, we are then to aim at obviating or retarding any future attack. If the ſymptoms run very high at firſt, and are attended with much fever, drowſineſs, or a tendency to apoplexy, it will be neceſſary to take away a ſmall quantity of blood; but, otherwiſe, it will not be adviſable. If the breaſt and ſtomach are much affected with pain or ſpaſm, cloths dipped in a warm fomentation of herbs may be applied to the parts; the feet may alſo be put into warm water, and directions be given to the patient to drink freely of diluting liquors. As a medicine, two table ſpoonfuls of the following mixture may be ordered every hour. Take of the tinctures of caſtor and aſafœtida each two drachms, and three of the volatile tinc-
ture

tincture of valerian, to which add five ounces of pennyroyal water, and forty drops of the compound ſpirits of lavender.

During the paroxiſm (the body being generally coſtive, and the ſtomach and bowels much diſtended with wind) it will be neceſſary to give an emollient clyſter daily. This may be compoſed of three fourths of a pint of an infuſion of camomile flowers, with the addition of a table ſpoonful of caſtor oil, and a few drops of the oil of aniſeed, or any other carminative.

Gentle emetics may be given in this ſtage of the diſeaſe with conſiderable advantage, as they will relax the veſſels of the lungs, and alſo promote a perſpiration. When the diſeaſe has proceeded from the ſtriking in of any eruption, or the drying up of ſome old habitual ulcer, the application of bliſters, or the making a perpetual iſſue, will be highly proper.

When the fit is gone off, we are to endeavour to prevent, or at leaſt retard, any future attack. For this purpoſe, the patient muſt be put under a courſe of antiſpaſmodic medicines, ſuch as caſtor, aſafœtida, volatile ſalts, and muſk, which may be taken in whatever form they can moſt readily be ſwallowed (ſee Epilepſy). If, during the courſe of the fit, or afterwards, a great depreſſion or exhauſtion of ſtrength and ſpirits ſhould be perceived, ariſing from the

the want of ſleep, a couple of tea ſpoonfuls of paregoric elixir, or forty-five drops of laudanum may then be preſcribed.

In the treatment of the pituitous aſthma, which, as was before obſerved, ariſes from a viſcid matter or phlegm blocking up the paſſage of the air to and from the lungs, recourſe muſt be had to pectoral medicines, as mentioned under the heads of Pleuriſy, Peripneumony, and Coughs. Or the following may be ſubſtituted, adding to each doſe when the cough is troubleſome, a few drops of laudanum, or a tea ſpoonful of paregoric elixir, in any liquid whatever. Take of gum ammoniac and aſafœtida each two drachms, with one of the pulp of freſh ſquills, and half the ſame quantity of Caſtile ſoap, and beat them up in a mortar with a ſufficient quantity of common ſirup, then divide the maſs into five grain pills, whereof let four be taken morning and night. Or diſſolve two grains of tartar emetic, and two drachms of gum ammoniac, in ſix ounces of pennyroyal water, and add thereto half an ounce of the oxymel of ſquills, of which direct a table ſpoonful to be taken every three hours, ſhaking the phial each time before the medicine is uſed. Gentle emetics will likewiſe be attended with good effects in this ſpecies of aſthma.

If dropſical ſwellings of the feet enſue, from a long continuance of the diſeaſe, we muſt have recourſe

recourſe to the Peruvian bark, preparations of ſteel, bitters, and other ſuch remedies. See Dropſy.

In both ſpecies of aſthma, the patient's diet ſhould conſiſt of ſuch things as are light and eaſy of digeſtion. He ſhould carefully avoid every thing that tends to generate flatulency; for which reaſon no kind of vegetable ſhould be made uſe of, except onions, which are univerſally allowed to have a good effect in this complaint. Milk, or an infuſion of aromatic herbs, may be taken for breakfaſt, and white meats, puddings, cuſtards, and thin broths for dinner; but ſuppers of all kinds muſt be abſtained from. The feet ſhould be carefully guarded againſt wet and cold, daily exerciſe muſt be taken on horſeback, all kinds of vinous and ſpirituous liquors muſt be ſhunned, and a pure dry air, if poſſible, be breathed.

Of the Gout.

THE gout is a chronic diſeaſe, in which the ligaments of the joints of the hands and feet are moſt affected when what is termed a regular fit takes place. In the wandering or irregular gout, flying pains are felt all over the body, and the matter ſometimes falls on the internal and vital parts. When it fixes in the hip, it is called a ſciatic.

Causes. Too free an indulgence in the uſe of tartareous wines, fermented liquors, and high ſeaſoned

ſoned diſhes, giving up to a ſedentary and inactive life, keeping late hours, great ſenſuality, and living freely, are the occaſional cauſes of this diſeaſe; but, without doubt, it ſometimes proceeds from an hereditary taint.

Symptoms. At firſt there is generally a hardneſs and fulneſs in the pulſe, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, with acid eructations, flatulency, great reſtleſſneſs and flying pains, which ſymptoms, perhaps, go off and come on again two or three times before any inflammation makes its appearance. The patient probably goes to bed tolerably well, and, after being a few hours in it, he is then awaked by the ſeverity of the pain, which ſeizes the joint of the great toe, calf of the leg, heel, or, perhaps, the whole of the foot; and this pain becoming at length ſtill more violent, there enſues a ſlight ſhivering, feveriſh heat, ſevere throbbing, and inflammation in the part affected, together with a hardneſs and frequency in the pulſe. Sometimes both feet become ſwelled and inflamed in the ſame manner, ſo that neither of them can be put to the ground, nor can the patient endure the leaſt motion without ſuffering very great pain. Theſe ſymptoms, after a due period, become milder, and the fit goes off, either by an increaſed perſpiration, or ſome other evacuation.

Sometimes there is a tranſlation of the gouty matter from one part of the body to another, as from the feet to the ſtomach, in which caſe it occaſions

caſions great flatulency, violent pains, ſickneſs, and vomiting. When it falls on the lungs, it puts on the appearance of an aſthmatic fit, and when on the brain, it produces a ſtupor and delirium.

Thoſe who have been frequently attacked with this diſeaſe, often have their fingers and toes much contracted and diſtorted, and, in ſome inveterate caſes, chalky concretions are formed about the ligaments of the joints, which create very great pain and uneaſineſs in working their way through the ſkin.

Prognostic. When the gouty matter falls on ſome of the vital parts, the diſeaſe frequently terminates fatally.

Treatment. During a regular fit of the gout, very little relief is to be expected from medicine, and all that is neceſſary to be done is to keep the inflamed parts moderately warm, by wrapping them up in flannel or wool, and to confine the patient to a ſpare regimen: he is therefore to be directed to abſtain from all high ſeaſoned and ſalted meats, and to drink plentifully of diluting liquors, to which may be added a ſmall quantity of wine, provided the ſymptoms do not run high, and that he has accuſtomed himſelf to a free uſe of it when in perfect health. The mind as well as the body is to be kept tranquil and quiet.

If any medicines are given in a regular fit of the gout, they ſhould only be ſuch as are poſſeſſed of a diaphoretic quality, and even theſe will only be neceſſary when the febrile ſymptoms run high: as ſuch, the following bolus may be taken every ſix hours. Mix four grains of camphor, five of the ſalt of hartſhorn, and two of the powder of ipecacuanha, with as much conſerve of roſes as will form them of a proper conſiſtence.

By the adoption of an antiphlogiſtic mode of treatment, we may, perhaps, be able to remove the fit; but in ſo doing there will be great danger of occaſioning a tranſlation of the gouty matter to ſome vital part, for which reaſon, bleeding and purging ſhould never be reſorted to, neither ſhould any repellent application be uſed externally.

If the body is very coſtive, ſome ſtomachic laxative may be given, ſuch as an ounce of ſacred elixir, with an addition of two drachms of the compound ſpirits of lavender. Should the kidneys be affected, and the diſeaſe put on the appearance of a gravelly complaint, bladders filled with warm water are to be applied externally, and emollient clyſters are to be frequently thrown up the inteſtines, to each of which may be added a few drops of laudanum; diluting liquors ſhould likewiſe be drank freely.

If the gouty matter falls on the ſtomach, recourſe

courſe muſt then be had to ſpices and aromatic cordials, and warm cloths muſt be kept conſtantly applied: ſhould it fall on the brain, we may then bleed the patient, and apply bliſters to the back and ancles, or put his feet into warm water. The following bolus may alſo be taken every four hours. Mix eight grains of ſnake-root, five of the volatile ſalt of hartſhorn, and three of camphor, with a ſmall quantity of cordial confection.

When the fit goes off, the patient muſt take ſuch daily exerciſe as his ſtrength will admit of, and he ought to riſe early in the morning, and go to bed every night at a ſeaſonable hour. He ſhould avoid all meat ſuppers, and high-ſeaſoned diſhes, confining his diet wholly to plain animal food, and ſuch other ſubſtances as are light and eaſy of digeſtion; he ſhould likewiſe take the greateſt care to keep his feet always warm and dry.

To ſtrengthen the tone of the ſtomach, a daily uſe may be made of ſtomachic bitters compoſed of gentian-root, cinnamon, cardamom ſeeds, and orange peel ſteeped in brandy or old rum.

OF THE RHEUMATISM.

THIS like the former is a very painful diſeaſe, and often attended with a good deal of inflammation and ſwelling of the ligaments, muſcles, and membranous parts of the body. It is uſually diſtinguiſhed into chronic and acute, being called by the former appellation when there is no fever or great degree of inflammation preſent, but merely flying wandering pains; and by the latter, when both fever and inflammation exiſt in a high degree. Rheumatiſm ſometimes fixes in the loins, and is then called a lumbago.

CAUSES. It ariſes moſtly from obſtructed perſpiration, occaſioned either by wearing wet clothes, laying in damp linen, or being ſuddenly expoſed to a ſtream of cool air, when the body is violently heated by exerciſe. Thoſe who are much afflicted with rheumatic pains are often ſenſible of the approach of moiſt damp weather, as they find them conſiderably increaſed for ſome little time before. In thoſe climates where ſudden tranſitions from heat to cold are apt to take place, this complaint is very general.

SYMPTOMS. The chronic rheumatiſm is known by the ſevere pains which are felt in the head, ſhoulders, breaſt, loins, and knees. Sometimes theſe are fixed to a particular part, and at others, they fly

fly about, and wander from place to place, being always moſt ſevere when the patient has been in bed any length of time. In the acute, the attack comes on with a laſſitude, chilline ſs, and ſhivering, which are ſucceeded by great heat, thirſt, anxiety, reſtleſſneſs, and a hard quick pulſe. Shortly afterwards, excruciating pains are felt in different parts of the body, but more particularly in the joints of the ſhoulders, wriſts, knees, and ancles; and theſe keep removing frequently from one place to another, leaving a redneſs and ſwelling in every part they have occupied, and, if blood is now drawn from the arm, it will exhibit a thick buffy coat on its ſurface.

Prognostic. Although the chronic rheumatiſm is attended with little or no danger, yet when a perſon has been once afflicted with it, he will always afterwards be more or leſs liable to freſh attacks. The acute is attended with many bad conſequences, as the patient is ſometimes deſtroyed by the general inflammation, debility, or want of reſt, which have been brought on, and, now and then, by a ſudden tranſlation of the diſeaſe, to ſome vital part.

Treatment. If the chronic rheumatiſm is attended with any great degree of inflammation, a ſmall quantity of blood may be taken away from the parts affected, by the means of cupping glaſſes; but if no inflammation exiſts, and only ſevere pains

are felt, then this application may be omitted, and the parts be rubbed two or three times a day with camphorated ſpirits of wine, or anointed with volatile liniment, compoſed of two thirds of camphorated oil, and one of the ſpirits of ſal ammoniac, after which flannel ſhould be applied round them. If theſe means do not prove effectual, bliſters muſt be reſorted to.

As a medicine, the following bolus may be taken every night going to bed, drinking a little wine or muſtard whey after it. Take ten grains of gum guaiacum, five of volatile ſalt of hartſhorn, and the third of a grain of tartar emetic, to which add as much conſerve of roſes as will be ſufficient to form them: or a tea ſpoonful of the volatile tincture of guaiacum may be ſubſtituted, if found to promote a copious perſpiration better than the former. Sea bathing has, in many inſtances of chronic rheumatiſm, proved highly beneficial.

If the patient's reſt is much diſturbed throughout the courſe of the night by the violence of the pains, it will be neceſſary to give an opiate. For this purpoſe, a grain of opium may be added to the beforementioned bolus; or the following draught may be taken. Mix forty drops of antimonial wine, and thirty-five of laudanum, in about an ounce of cinnamon water.

In the acute rheumatiſm, the principal thing to be

be attended to is the removal of the fever and general inflammation; this is to be effected by taking away a quantity of blood, proportionable to the ſtrength of the patient and the violence of the ſymptoms. The application of cupping glaſſes may, in ſome inſtances, alſo be neceſſary. When there is no great degree of general inflammation preſent, and the patient is very weak, this mode of taking away blood will be far preferable to the former. When any coſtiveneſs prevails, one or two evacuations muſt be procured daily, either by making uſe of ſome gentle laxative, or by giving an emollient purgative clyſter. Topical bathing, by the application of flannel cloths dipped in a warm decoction of emollient herbs to the inflamed parts, may be made uſe of with very great advantage, eſpecially when any degree of ſwelling attends. Diaphoretic and relaxant medicines will alſo be proper after ſufficient evacuations have been made; as ſuch, mix five grains of nitre, two of ipecacuanha, and three of camphor together; or preſcribe the fourth part of a paper of Dr. James's powder, for a doſe; or the bolus mentioned in the treatment of Chronic Rheumatiſm: either of which may be taken every four hours, drinking a little warm herb tea afterwards.

Should the pains be very acute, and no great degree of fever be preſent, opiates may then be given, joined with the diaphoretics, as in the chronic

rheumatiſm; or thus: make up two grains of opium, three of ipecacuanha, five of ſnake-root, and ten of nitre, into a bolus, with a little conſerve of roſes, and direct it to be taken every night at bed-time.

When the diſeaſe is confined to a particular part, the application of a bliſter may be attended with good effects; but when there are frequent tranſlations of it from one place to another, this remedy will not prove ſerviceable; and, inſtead of it, we may ſubſtitute the volatile liniment before directed. If the diſorder ſtill continues to make a freſh attack every night, notwithſtanding that the fever and general inflammation have gone off, the Peruvian bark may then be given with advantage.

In the acute rheumatiſm, the diet ſhould conſiſt ſolely of ſuch things as are light and nutritive; but in the chronic there will be no occaſion to make any change whatever in the patient's ordinary mode of living. Great benefit may be derived from wearing a flannel waiſtcoat next to the ſkin, and frequently making uſe of a fleſh-bruſh. All poſſible care ſhould be taken by ſuch as are ſubject to rheumatic complaints, to avoid the leaſt expoſure to rain and damp air, and to keep the feet always warm and dry.

Of the Gravel and Stone.

FROM the relaxed ſtate of the urinary paſſages in warm climates, we ſeldom meet with inſtances of calculous concretions forming of any ſize either in the kidneys or bladder, as the particles of ſand which the urine depoſites uſually paſs off before they can adhere together, ſo as to form a nucleus, or foundation of a ſtone.

Causes. There is evidently a prediſpoſition in ſome habits to generate gravel in the urinary paſſages. Thoſe who are in the decline of life, and have been engaged in ſedentary employments, as alſo thoſe who have been much afflicted either with the gout or rheumatiſm, are in general very ſubject to nephritic complaints. A long uſe of fermented viſcid liquors, and of tartareous wines, or of waters which have a large proportion of earthly particles ſuſpended in them, will, in many conſtitutions, prove occaſional cauſes of the gravel and ſtone.

Symptoms. A fit of the gravel is attended with a fixed pain in the loins, numbneſs of the thigh on the ſide affected, ſickneſs, vomiting, and often with a ſuppreſſion of urine. As the gravel removes from the kidney down into the ureter or tube, which leads into the bladder, it ſometimes produces ſuch acute pain, as to bring on ſudden faintings and convulſive fits.

A ſtone

A ſtone in the bladder is accompanied with a frequent inclination to make water, and a depoſite of thick mucous ſediment, when it is allowed to ſtand in a chamber-pot for any time. It often comes away drop by drop; or if it happens at any time to be diſcharged in a full ſtream at firſt, a ſudden ſtoppage will perhaps take place: each evacuation of urine is attended with an acute pain at the end of the penis, and is made much eaſier in a recumbent poſture than in an erect one: the patient, moreover, cannot bear any kind of rough motion, neither can he make uſe of any ſevere exerciſe without ſuffering great torture, and bring ing on either a diſcharge of bloody urine, or a temporary ſuppreſſion. When any coſtiveneſs prevails, a teneſmus, or frequent inclination to go to ſtool, is apt to enſue.

Prognostic. When a ſtone has increaſed to ſuch a ſize as that it cannot paſs off through the urinary paſſages, it is then to be removed only by lithotomy, as no medicine has yet been diſcovered which will diſſolve it in the bladder.

Treatment. In an acute fit of the gravel, the ſame antiphlogiſtic means muſt be adopted which are recommended under the head of a Suppreſſion of Urine, ſuch as having immediate recourſe to bleeding, oily laxative clyſters, emollient fomentations, the warm bath, opiates, and a free uſe of mucilaginous diluting liquors, as barley water, linſeed

ſeed tea, and thin ſolutions of gum arabic; in each draught of which about five grains of nitre may be diſſolved.

When the gravel or ſand which has occaſioned the fit is removed, or voided, we are to endeavour to guard againſt any freſh accumulation or attack, by putting the patient under a courſe of ſoap pills and lime water. Of the former, he may be directed to take about a drachm made up into pills every morning and night; and of the latter, he may drink a pint a day mixed with a little milk, in order to take off that nauſeous and harſh taſte it is apt to convey to the palate: or, inſtead of the pills, he may take twenty drops of the lees of tartar twice a day in a cupful of linſeed tea.

If a ſtone has formed in the bladder, and is evidently felt on ſearching for it, the operation of lithotomy ſhould be ſubmitted to, before it becomes of any conſiderable ſize, provided the patient is young and otherwiſe in good health, as he muſt not entertain the leaſt hopes of having it diſſolved in the body by medicine; and, moreover, it is well known that a long continued courſe of lithontriptics injures the conſtitution very much.

Thoſe who are afflicted with the gravel or ſtone ſhould by no means lead ſedentary lives, nor, on the contrary, ſhould they make uſe of any ſevere exerciſe. All tartarous wines, fermented liquors, and

and all ſuch articles of diet as are high ſeaſoned, ſalted, or apt to prove flatulent, ought to be careſully avoided. If any kind of ſpirit is uſed in ordinary drink, it ſhould be Geneva properly diluted with water, which being diſtilled from juniper berries, poſſeſſes a powerful diueretic quality.

Of the Chronic Thrush.

ALTHOUGH the diſeaſe frequently occurs in warm climates, yet it has been taken little notice of by moſt authors. It makes its attack gradually, and increaſes almoſt imperceptibly, the patient experiencing no other inconvenience for a conſiderable time than a ſlight ſoreneſs in the mouth, and, perhaps, now and then a gentle griping pain in the bowels. From appearing thus trivial at firſt it is very apt to be neglected, until it arrives at a conſiderable height, and at laſt terminates fatally.

Causes. A relaxed ſtate of the ſolids, obſtructed perſpiration, and an acrimony of the humours, are thought to be the occaſional cauſes of the chronic thruſh.

Symptoms. The firſt ſymptom that is generally perceived is an uneaſiy ſenſation, or burning heat at the upper orifice of the ſtomach, which comes on ſlowly, and gradually increaſes in violence. After ſome time, ſmall pimples of about the ſize of a pin's head, ſhew themſelves on the tip and edges of

of the tongue, and theſe, at length, ſpread over the whole inſide of the mouth, and occaſion ſuch a tenderneſs and rawneſs of the parts, that the patient cannot make uſe of any food of a ſolid nature, neither can he take any vinous or ſpirituous liquors into his mouth without great pungency and pain being excited. Little or no feveriſh heat attends the diſeaſe; but the ſkin is always very dry, and never has any perſpiration on it, the countenance is pale, the pulſe is ſmaller and more languid than in natural health, and a coldneſs is felt in the extremities.

Theſe ſymptoms will continue, perhaps, for ſeveral weeks or months, the general health being at one period better, and at another worſe; and then the patient will be attacked with acid eructations, and a vomiting of clear acrid phlegm, to which a violent purging ſoon enſues that greatly exhauſts the ſtrength and emaciates the whole body. After a little time, theſe ſymptoms ceaſe, and better health is enjoyed; but ſooner or later the acrid matter ſhews itſelf once more in the mouth with greater aggravation and virulence, and makes frequent tranſlations or removals to the ſtomach and bowels, and ſo from theſe to the mouth again, until, at laſt, the patient is reduced to a perfect ſkeleton.

Prognostic. It will be a difficult matter to effect a perfect cure, even at an early ſtage of the diſorder; but when it has been long neglected, or

has made its attack at an advanced period of life, it will ſooner or later terminate in death.

TREATMENT. The ſtomach and bowels being uſually loaded with phlegm, it will be adviſable to begin the cure by giving a gentle emetic of ipecacuanha, and, if any acidity prevails afterwards (which may be known by ſour belchings, heat and pains in the ſtomach) a drachm of magneſia may then be taken every morning. If a purging prevails at the time that advice is applied for, then, inſtead of the latter, a doſe of toaſted rhubarb ſhould be preſcribed the next morning after the emetic has been taken; and, at night, the following aſtringent anodyne draught may be ordered. Diſſolve a ſcruple of the confection of Japan earth in one ounce of cinnamon water, and add thirty drops of laudanum.

With a view of determining the humours to the ſurface of the body, relaxant and diaphoretic medicines may be made trial of in any of the ſubſequent forms; and, to aſſiſt their operation, the patient ſhould be adviſed to wear a flannel waiſtcoat next the ſkin, and to take ſuch moderate exerciſe daily as his ſtrength will admit of. Two grains of ipecacuanha, three of camphor, and five of gum guaiacum, may be made into a bolus, with a little conſerve of roſes; or five grains of diaphoretic antimony, with the third of a grain of tartar emetic, may be uſed in the form of a powder; or twenty

twenty drops of antimonial wine may be taken for a dose. The medicine may be repeated twice a day.

If these remedies fail in exciting a proper perspiration, and the patient continues to waste in flesh, and is troubled with frequent returns of the purging, he must have recourse to the warm bath, always giving a preference to a natural one, when it can be procured; that which is in the island of Nevis is of a sulphureous nature, and its waters seem to possess much the same virtues as those of Bath in Somersetshire, to which so many hundreds, afflicted with various disorders, annually resort.

If any great inconvenience is experienced from the soreness of the mouth and tongue, a gargle composed of tincture of myrrh, honey of roses, and a little alum may be made use of. When the purging proves obstinate, and will not give way to the former remedies which have been advised, we must then have recourse to strong astringents. See these under the heads of Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

In this disorder, the diet must consist of such things as are light, nutritive, and easy of digestion, as milk, mucilaginous soups, jellies, preparations of barley, sago, rice, plantains, bananas, and tanias. Port wine diluted with water may be made use of for ordinary drink; or lime water mixed with milk, when the purging is very severe. All exposures to moist damp air, or whatever may give a check

a check to the perſpiration muſt carefully be avoided. If the patient's circumſtances will admit of his removing to a cold climate, he ſhould do it before the diſorder beçomes inveterate.

Of the Piles.

THE piles ſhew themſelves in painful tumors of the hemorrhoidal veins at the lower part of the rectum and fundament. When the ſwellings are attended with a diſcharge of blood, they are then known by the name of Bleeding Piles; but when there is no evacuation of blood, the term Blind Piles is uſed. Some people are afflicted with internal piles.

Causes. With ſome people, they are periodical. Many occurrences will give riſe to them, ſuch as ſevere exerciſe on horſeback, violent and long continued coſtiveneſs, a diſpoſition to plethora, obſtructions of the menſes and other accuſtomed evacuations, and the application of ſtrong ſtimulants to the rectum. Men who lead ſedentary lives, and women, during the laſt months of pregnancy, are very apt to be troubled with the piles.

Symptoms. They come on with a ſenſe of weight about the back, loins, and bottom of the belly, nauſea in the ſtomach, and flatulency in the bowels. On going to ſtool, a pungent pain is felt in the fundament, and ſmall tumors are found projecting

jecting conſiderably beyond its verge: if theſe break, a quantity of blood is then voided, and an immediate relief from pain is afforded; but if they continue unbroken, the patient experiences great torture every time he goes to ſtool, and even when he ſits down on any hard ſeat.

Prognostic. The piles are by no means a dangerous complaint, although they often prove both diſagreeable and troubleſome. They now and then give riſe to a fiſtula. In many inſtances, they ſhould be regarded as a ſalutary evacuation, and, unleſs the bleeding is profuſe and occaſions great debility, they ought not to be dried up or repelled, as from imprudences of this nature, fatal conſequences have ſometimes enſued.

Treatment. A due attention ſhould here be paid to the cauſe from which they have aroſe, and alſo to the ſymptoms with which they are attended. If there is any great degree of inflammation about the parts, and the tumors are external, and unattended with any diſcharge of blood, we may then recommend the application of warm emollient fomentations; or the patient may be placed on a cloſe-ſtool pan filled with warm-water, that the ſteams ariſing from thence may come in contact with the parts, and occaſion a relaxation of them.

A very ſpare diet muſt be purſued, and the uſe

of every thing that is ſtimulating and high-ſeaſoned be given up. Coſtiveneſs is at all times to be carefully guarded againſt, either by laxative clyſters, or taking the bulk of a nutmeg of the following electuary every morning and night. Mix two ounces of lenitive electury, half an ounce of the flowers of brimſtone, and two drachms of nitre, with a ſufficient quantity of common ſirup.

If the before-mentioned means fail in affording eaſe, the parts may be anointed with ſaturnine ointment mixed up with a few grains of opium. If the reſt is much diſturbed throughout the courſe of the night, from the ſeverity of the pains, an anodyne draught (conſiſting of forty drops of laudanum in a little water) may be taken towards bed-time.

When the piles bleed to ſuch a degree as to occaſion a great loſs of ſtrength, we muſt have recourſe to aſtringents, which may be uſed inwardly as well as applied externally; but proper care muſt be taken at the ſame time to obviate any coſtiveneſs that may ariſe from their uſe. As an internal aſtringent, ten grains of Japan earth, and eight of alum, may be taken three or four times a day: lime water, or a ſtrong ſolution of ſugar of lead, or white vitriol, in roſe water, may be uſed to bathe the parts with.

Of the Venereal Disease.

MOST authors agree that the venereal diſeaſe made its firſt appearance at the ſiege of Naples, in the year 1494, to which place it is generally ſuppoſed to have been conveyed by the ſoldiers who came over from America with Chriſtopher Columbus. After the above period, it ſpread rapidly through all the different nations, occaſioned by a return of thoſe who ſerved at the ſiege to their ſeveral native homes, many of whom carried the infection with them.

The diſeaſe has been diſtinguiſhed by the names of Lues Venerea and Gonorrhœa; the former implying a confirmed pox, or general taint of the whole habit or ſyſtem; and the latter, a ſimple clap, or increaſed ſecretion from the mucous glans of the vagina in women, and the urethra and proſtrate in men. It has been diſputed, whether or not it is the ſame kind of matter that produces both ſpecies of this diſeaſe; but that it is ſo, is an obvious fact, as we daily meet with inſtances of perſons communicating a different ſpecies of it from what they have laboured under themſelves, to thoſe with whom they have been connected; and both diſeaſes have been known to ariſe in different perſons from the embraces of the ſame man or woman.

CAUSES. Fortunately for mankind venereal matter is not of a ſimilar nature with that of the ſmall-pox, which will infect when conveyed, even in the form of vapour. On the contrary, it muſt be applied in a liquid form to ſome part of the body where there is an ulceration or wound, or to ſome place that is ſoft and ſpungy, in order to give riſe to the diſeaſe. It ſometimes happens that the diſorder is conveyed to an operator, or midwife, by having an accidental wound or ſcratch on the fingers, in which caſe the glans of the arm-pits generally firſt become ſwelled and indurated; but it moſt frequently ariſes from a connexion with thoſe who are already infected.

The venereal diſeaſe cannot be propagated from the father to the child in the womb without its mother being firſt infected; but when ſhe is diſordered, the infection may poſſibly be conveyed to it. It has been a matter of doubt, whether the child receives the taint in the womb, or in its paſſage through the parts of generation during its birth; the latter of theſe concluſions ſeems to be the one moſt generally adopted.

When a nurſe infects the child that ſhe ſuckles, the diſeaſe uſually firſt ſhews itſelf in ulcerations about the lips and mouth of the latter; but when it is the child that communicates the infection to the nurſe, her nipples are generally the firſt part affected,

affected, and then the glans in the arm-pits afterwards become ſwelled and indurated. This obſervation may aſſiſt us in forming a right judgment from which of them the diſorder has originated.

Symptoms. A gonorrhœa, or clap, uſually ſhews itſelf about the fourth or ſixth day after the infection has been received; but there are inſtances of its laying dormant for ſeveral weeks, before any ſymptoms of it have diſcovered themſelves. The patient generally feels, at firſt, an uneaſineſs in the teſticles and other parts of generation, attended with a pungent pain after each evacuation of urine; ſhortly after which there iſſues from the urethra a diſcharge of thick white matter: this, in the courſe of a few days, increaſes very much, and is accompanied with a redneſs, ſwelling, and inflammation of the glans, and often, indeed, of the whole of the penis or yard. In two or three days more, the matter becomes very thin, and from being of a white colour, now alters to a greeniſh caſt; the redneſs and inflammation are likewiſe increaſed, and, from the ſalts of the urine coming in contact with the inflamed ſurface of the urethra, each diſcharge is attended with very conſiderable heat and pain.

On the taking place of an erection, a ſenſe of ſtricture, as if ſomething graſped the penis, is alſo often obſerved. Sometimes a contraction of

the frænum takes place, and the penis is bent forcibly downwards, ſo as to occaſion a vaſt deal of torture, which ſymptom is called a Chordee; at other times, a phimoſis, or impoſſibility of drawing back the prepuce, or foreſkin, from over the glans ariſes; and now and then it happens, that it is ſo much retracted that it cannot be brought forwards, which is called a Paraphimoſis.

From ſevere exerciſe, drinking hard, and living freely; or from too early an uſe of ſtrong aſtringent injections, a ſwelling of one or both of the teſticles ſometimes enſues.

In about the ſpace of a fortnight or ſo, the inflammation uſually abates, and the diſcharge gradually diminiſhes, until at laſt it ceaſes entirely. When the diſeaſe has been neglected, and the patient has led an intemperate life, it will often continue for many months, and, on going off, will then leave a weakneſs or gleet behind. From repeated attacks of the diſeaſe, ſtrictures in the urethra are very apt to take place, which always impede the flow of urine, and, now and then, occaſion a total ſuppreſſion of it.

When women are affected with a gonorrhœa, the ſame heat of urine, inflammation of the parts, pain in walking, and diſcharge of mucus, are to be met with as in men; but the former are never troubled with ſtrictures.

In

In a confirmed pox, little puſtules ariſe about the head of the penis, and inſide of the prepuce in men; and about the labiæ pudendæ in women, which at length form into ſmall corroding ulcers called Chancres. Sometimes a number of warty excreſences grow out on the different parts of generation in both ſexes; and now and then it happens that the glans of the groin become indurated and ſwelled, and a bubo takes place.

When the diſeaſe has been of long ſtanding, and the proper means for a cure have been neglected, the throat becomes ulcerated, the bones of the palate and noſe are corroded, large copper-coloured ſpots are diſperſed over the whole body, nodes ariſe on the bones, excruciating pains are felt when the patient is in bed, the hair falls off, and large phagedenic ulcers are formed, which ſoon deſtroy the patient.

Prognostic. Both ſpecies of the diſeaſe may eaſily be removed if they are taken in their infancy; but when they have been of long ſtanding, and have acquired a degree of virulency, a conſiderable time will be requiſite to eradicate them. In warm climates, a gleet is very apt to remain after a gonorrhœa, from the relaxation which takes place in the parts; but a confirmed pox always admits of a more ready cure than in cold climates, as it will ſeldom if ever be neceſſary to produce the ſlighteſt degree of ſalivation whatever, to effect a perfect removal of the complaint.

TREATMENT of a Gonorrhœa. In promoting the cure of a ſimple clap, little or no alteration will be requiſite in the patient's ordinary mode of living, unleſs he has led an intemperate life; nor will it be neceſſary to debar him from drinking a glaſs or two of wine daily, unleſs the inflammatory ſymptoms run high, in which caſe a ſpare regimen muſt then be purſued. A free indulgence in venery, high-ſeaſoned diſhes, ſalted meats, and ſpirituous liquors will, in all caſes, be improper. All kinds of violent exerciſe, whether on foot or horſeback, muſt be avoided.

It ſeldom happens that the inflammatory ſymptoms run ſo high as to require an uſe of the lancet. The application of emollient poultices, and fomentations immediately to the parts affected, will, in general, be ſufficient to abate them, the operation of which may be aſſiſted by ordering a doſe of ſome gentle purgative to be taken now and then: even if no inflammation exiſts, it will be right to keep the body open: for this purpoſe, an infuſion of preſerved tamarinds may be made uſe of for ordinary drink; ſhould it not be attended with a proper effect, the bulk of a nutmeg of lenitive electuary may likewiſe be taken morning and night.

The parts ought to be kept perfectly clean, leſt from ſuffering the matter to lodge for any time, ulcers and excoriations ſhould be produced thereby.

Milk

Milk mixed with a ſmall quantity of warm water, will be a proper bath; a little of which may alſo be injected up the urethra three or four times a day.

With a view of taking off the ſtimulus and pain which each evacuation of urine occaſions, it will be adviſable to direct the patient to drink plentifully of mucilaginous liquids, ſuch as linſeed tea, or milk and water, in which a ſmall quantity of gum arabic has been diſſolved.

It is too general a cuſtom with many practitioners to attempt a haſty cure, by having recourſe to ſtrong aſtringent injections on the very firſt appearance of the diſeaſe, without giving any preparation of mercury whatever to counteract the venereal virus. A frequent conſequence of this mode of practice, is a ſwelling of one or both of the teſticles; or, perhaps, ſooner or later, the patient will break out in large blotches, or ſhew ſome other ſymptoms of a confirmed pox. This being too often the caſe, ſtrong aſtringent injections never ſhould be made uſe of until by the adoption of the before-mentioned antiphlogiſtic means, whatever inflammation may have been preſent, has been removed; and likewiſe until a ſmall quantity of mercury has been given, as it is the only certain antidote that is known againſt the venereal virus. A grain of calomel made up into a pill, with a little ſoft bread, may be taken for three or four ſucceſſive

ſucceſſive nights, and ſome gentle purgative the morning after. This courſe ſhould be continued for a week or ſo, and then we may with ſafety recommend the joint uſe of ſome mild aſtringent injection, as the following. Diſſolve ſix grains of ſugar of lead, and three of white vitriol, in four ounces of roſe water, and add thereto an ounce of the mucilage of gum arabic: a ſmall quantity of this muſt be injected three times a day, and be retained for a little time in the urethra before it is diſcharged. This courſe ſhould not be deſiſted from immediately on the ſtopping of the running; but ought to be continued for ſome time, that a return of the diſeaſe may be guarded againſt.

If the mercurial pills occaſion any ſoreneſs in the mouth and gums, or produce the leaſt degree of ſalivation, their uſe muſt be omitted until theſe are gone off. When the urethra is very tender, and the urine acts as a conſtant ſtimulus thereon, oily injections may be ſubſtituted inſtead of the former. Take an ounce of oil of olives, and thirty drops of the balſam of copaiba, and rub them very gradually, with two ounces of the mucilage of gum arabic, until they are intimately blended together; then add an ounce of water, in which five grains of ſugar of lead and two of opium have been diſſolved.

If a phimoſis enſues, emollient fomentations and poultices

poultices muſt be applied all over the glans of the penis; if the inflammation and contraction are not to be overcome by theſe means, and ulcers have been formed underneath the prepuce, we may then introduce a ſmall knife, and make a diviſion of it, after which the complete circumciſion may be performed if found neceſſary. With a view of preventing any conſiderable degree of inflammation from ariſing, in conſequence of the operation, a poultice of bread and milk, with a ſmall quantity of hog's lard, ſhould be applied to the wound.

If, during the courſe of the diſeaſe, either a paraphimoſis or chordee ſhould ariſe, the ſame antiphlogiſtic plan before mentioned ought to be purſued.

Incaſes of ſtrictures, the patient muſt be recommended to wear bougies for at leaſt an hour or two every day, which practice ſhould be continued as long as there remains the leaſt impediment or difficulty in making urine. No violence or force is ever to be uſed, in order to puſh them beyond the ſtricture; as this muſt be overcome gradually: bougies of a ſmall ſize muſt therefore be introduced firſt.

When a gleet remains behind, after the virulence of the diſeaſe is overcome, and all infection has ceaſed, we may adviſe the patient to commence a courſe

courſe of medicines that will ſtrengthen the general ſyſtem, ſuch as ſome of the preparations of ſteel, bitters, and Peruvian bark, with the elixir of vitriol; to which may be added the uſe of a cold bath. Aſtringents may likewiſe be given in the following form; and lime water mixed with milk may be drank daily. Mix half an ounce of traumatic balſam with two drachms of balſam of copaiba, and add ſixty drops of the tincture of cantharides, of which let fifty be taken thrice a day in a tea ſpoonful of brandy or old rum.

When a ſwelling of the teſticles takes place, the patient muſt confine himſelf to bed, and if the pain and inflammation are very conſiderable, a ſmall quantity of blood ſhould be taken away, and a purge or two be ordered, after which, warm fomentations and ſedative poultices of bread, mixed up with a ſolution of ſugar of lead in water, or thoſe with camphire in them, may be applied to the part affected. The ſcrotum ſhould be ſuſpended in a ſmall bag, faſtened round the waiſt, as by ſuffering it to hang down by its own weight great pain and uneaſineſs will be excited. If any hardneſs remains after the inflammation has ſubſided, a little mercurial ointment may be rubbed on the teſticles morning and evening. Emetics have now and then been found ſerviceable in removing an induration and ſwelling of the teſticles, wherefore from three to five grains of turpeth mineral, or eight of ipecacuanha,

cacuanha, with two of tartar emetic, may be given for a dose in cases of this nature.

Treatment of a comfirmed Pox. It has been already observed, that there is no certain antidote for the venereal virus but mercury, wherefore it is evident, that in all cases of the venereal disease, we must sooner or later have recourse to it. There are, however, two ways of introducing it into the system; the first is by giving it internally, and the second, by rubbing unction composed thereof on some glandular part, so as to promote an absorption of its finer particles or globules.

In warm climates, the action of mercury is much quicker than in cold ones, and therefore to avoid producing a salivation (which will not be necessary in one case out of an hundred) we should always begin the cure with very small doses, gradually increasing them according to the effects thereby produced. If unction is made use of in preference to giving the medicine inwardly, and we do not mean to salivate the patient, we may direct him to rub in on the glans of the groins about a drachm of it every second or third night; but should this quantity produce a coppery taste in the mouth, or a soreness of the gums, he ought immediately to desist from proceeding in the further use of it, and should take a gentle purge or two, so as to carry off these effects entirely, and then he may again have

recourſe to it as before. If we intend bringing on a ſlight ſalivation, then double the quantity before mentioned muſt be rubbed in every night.

When mercury is uſed internally without any intention of promoting a ſalivation, the patient may take a grain of calomel every other night, made up into a pill or bolus, with a little ſoft bread; or he may ſubſtitute a weak ſolution of corroſive ſublimate in old rum or brandy, of which a table ſpoonful may be taken every night. Five grains of the former may be carefully diſſolved in a glaſs mortar, with eight ounces of either of the latter for the above purpoſe.

If either of the above preparations produce a ſevere degree of purging, a grain of opium, or twenty-five drops of laudanum, may be added to each doſe; or if a ſoreneſs of the mouth and gums takes place, a gargle compoſed of an infuſion of red roſes, with an addition of a ſmall quantity of alum and honey may be made uſe of three or four times a day.

Some people are ſo readily affected by mercury that it will be impoſſible to give a ſufficient quantity to effect a proper cure of the diſeaſe without producing a ſalivation. In this caſe, if the venereal ſymptoms are violent and ſevere, it may be allowed to go on; but if they are very mild, we ought then to

to deſiſt for a little time from uſing the medicine, and reſort to ſuch others as are generally ſuppoſed to poſſeſs a power of counteracting its effects, in the claſs of which ſulphur has been looked upon as the moſt efficacious. Where the patient's ſtrength has been much exhauſted, its uſe ſhould likewiſe be omitted, until a ſufficient recruit has again taken place.

If, in the courſe of the diſeaſe, any violent affection of the ſalivary glands ſhould take place, the further uſe of mercury muſt here alſo be left off until it ceaſes, and recourſe be had to gargles, purgatives, and the antiphlogiſtic means recommended under the head of Gonorrhœa. When an ulceration, unaccompanied with any inflammation ariſes, the Peruvian bark may be given with advantage.

It will always be beſt to let venereal ulcers be diſpoſed to heal up before any quantity of mercury is given. When phagedenic ulcers, terminating in large ſloughs, take place, mercury ought not to be made uſe of at all, but Peruvian bark and the powder of ſarſaparilla ſhould be preſcribed in large doſes, and warm fomentations and poultices of the former, with an addition of hemloc, ſhould be applied to the wound.

If a bubo ariſes, it ought, if poſſible, to be diſperſed on its very firſt appearance, by rubbing it morning

morning and night with a little mercurial ointment. If this is not found to anſwer, and it ſeems diſpoſed to terminate in a ſuppuration, we ſhould then aſſiſt it by the application of emollient fomentations and poultices. When the tumor has become of a proper ſoftneſs, it may be opened either with a lancet or cauſtic; when the former is made uſe of, due care ſhould be taken to remove a part or the whole of the looſe ſkin, as ſinuſes and hard callous edges are apt to ariſe from a neglect in ſo doing; when the latter is ſubſtituted, great caution will be requiſite to prevent it from ſpreading urt her than will be really neceſſary. When the bubo has been laid ſufficiently open, a poultice of bread and milk muſt be applied for a day or two; after which the wound may be dreſſed with a little dry lint, and a pledget ſpread with yellow baſilicum ointment be laid over all; as ſoon as it ſhews a diſpoſition to heal up kindly, mercury muſt be given inwardly.

In chancres, beſides making uſe of mercury inwardly, we muſt have recourſe to external applications, to heal up the ulcers; and for this purpoſe, a lotion compoſed of four grains of corroſive ſublimate diſſolved in two ounces of water, with a ſmall addition of ſal ammoniac, may be uſed to bathe the parts with, after which they may be dreſſed with a little weak mercurial ointment ſpread upon fine lint.

Ulcers

Ulcers of the tonſils and palate are likewiſe to be removed by the uſe of mercury, fumigating the parts at the ſame time with cinnabar and myrrh: theſe are to be thrown on a hot iron, and the fumes ariſing from thence to be inhaled through an inverted funnel twice a day: a gargle compoſed of tincture of myrrh, alum, and honey, may alſo be uſed frequently.

Venereal pains, blotches, and eruptions, will be carried off more readily if we give ſudorific medicines at the ſame time with mercury. A quart of a decoction of equal parts of the ſhavings of guaiacum wood, ſaſſafras, and ſarſaparilla, may be drank daily; the operation of which may be aſſiſted by making uſe of the warm bath now and then, the patient taking care to wrap himſelf well up in warm clothing as ſoon as he comes out of it.

Nodes on the bones are generally to be removed by rubbing them with mercurial ointment, or by wearing a plaſter of the ſame nature conſtantly over them; but in ſome inveterate caſes, the application of cauſtic will be neceſſary, in order to lay bare the diſeaſed part of the bone, and thereby occaſion an exfoliation.

If excreſences ariſe, and are very numerous and high, they ſhould be cut off, and rubbed with a little blue vitriol; but, if they are not very pro-

minent and troubleſome, the application of a little cauſtic to them will be ſufficient, without having recourſe to the knife. An inflammation of the eyes is ſometimes an attendant ſymptom on a confirmed pox, and can never be removed by antiphlogiſtic means, unleſs aſſiſted by the uſe of mercury.

When a patient is under a courſe of mercury, he ſhould abſtain from all ſalted and high-ſeaſoned meats, and confine his diet to plain animal food, thin broths, milk, vegetables, &c. For his ordinary drink, he may make uſe of thin diluting liquors, and the ſudorific decoction before recommended: he muſt obſerve great caution in guarding againſt all expoſures to damp air and rain.

Mode of Prevention. If, ſhortly after coition, the man ſhould ſuſpect that the woman was infected, he may, in moſt inſtances, prevent the diſorder from being communicated to him, by waſhing the glans of the penis and prepuce with a little of either of the following lotions, and then afterwards injecting a little up the urethra by means of a ſyringe. If the woman apprehends that the man labours under the diſeaſe, ſhe muſt bathe the exterior parts of generation with the lotion, and then inject a ſmall quantity up the vagina. After uſing the lotion, a little luke-warm water muſt be employed, both as a bath and injection, in order to waſh off the venereal matter which has been coagulated by the above means.

Diſſolve

Diſſolve half a drachm of ſugar of lead, and ten grains of alum in three ounces of water; and let the phial be ſhook before the lotion is uſed: or,

Diſſolve a ſcruple of corroſive ſublimate, and ten grains of ſal ammoniac, in four ounces of water, very carefully in a glaſs mortar.

Of Poisons.

SEVERAL ſpecies of fiſh which are caught amongſt the Weſt-India iſlands have been found to poſſeſs a poiſonous quality; but from whence they derive this baneful power has never yet been ſatisfactorily aſcertained. Some have attributed it to the copperas banks which are ſuppoſed to exiſt in thoſe ſeas, and on which theſe fiſh lodge whilſt at reſt in the water; and others have concluded that they derive it from feeding on certain ſubm rine plants, which although not hurtful to them, yet tinctures them with that poiſon ſo deadly to the human frame. The latter of theſe concluſions ſeems, indeed, the moſt probable, as by gutting a fiſh of this nature immediately on its being taken out of the water, and whilſt alive, it may in general be afterwards eaten with ſafety.

In order to aſcertain, whether or not a fiſh is of a poiſonous nature, it is uſual to give the entrails either to a dog or duck, and then to wait for

an hour or two before it is made uſe of, in order to ſee if any bad effects are produced on the animal.

Symptoms. Certain and almoſt inſtantaneous death, is ſaid to enſue from eating the yellow billed ſprat, and ſome other ſpecies of fiſh which are caught amongſt the Leeward-Iſlands. From a uſe of moſt other kinds of poiſonous fiſh, the perſon is ſeized with a gradual languor and heavineſs, ſucceeded by reſtleſſneſs, univerſal fluſhing heat, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, pains in the bowels, and a ſevere vomiting and purging.

If a ſufficient quantity has been taken to prove mortal, then the patient is carried off with ſtrong convulſions; but if the quantity and nature of the poiſon have not been ſo powerful as to occaſion death, then vaſt debility and languor will continue for many months afterwards; the hair will fall off gradually, the ſkin will become dry and peel off from the palms of the hands and ſoles of the feet, and a tingling ſenſation will be felt in theſe parts whenever they are immerſed in water.

When a perſon has been poiſoned by arſenic, ſudden and excruciating pains will be felt in the ſtomach and bowels, which will terminate in a violent inflammation of the parts and convulſions. From a uſe of corroſive ſublimate, much the ſame ſymptoms will alſo ariſe.

When

When poiſon has been occaſioned by unguardedly eating the manchineel apple (which is the produce of a tree that is to be met with on moſt ſea ſhores amongſt the Weſt-India iſlands) bliſters and ulcerations will appear about the lips and mouth, and theſe will be accompanied with violent pains and inflammations of the ſtomach and bowels.

The freſh caſſava root produces much the ſame ſymptoms with other poiſonous plants and herbs, ſuch as hemloc, nightſhade, &c. The perſon is at firſt ſeized with violent palpitations, giddineſs, confuſion of ſight, wildneſs of the eyes, and ſtupor, which are ſucceeded by a ſevere retching to vomit, violent pains in the bowels, and ſtrong convulſions. The power that fire has over the root is truly aſtoniſhing and wonderful; for, although it acts as a deadly poiſon when eaten in its crude ſtate, yet, by having its juice expreſſed, and being properly baked into cakes, it then becomes a wholeſome and nutritive ſpecies of bread, much made uſe of in moſt of the iſlands in the Weſt-Indies.

Prognostic. From poiſons of all kinds, more or leſs immediate danger is always to be apprehended, and, even in thoſe inſtances where death has not enſued, the conſequences are often ſeverely felt during the whole future period of the perſon's life.

TREATMENT. In all caſes of poiſon, it will be adviſable to promote as ſpeedy and quick an evacuation upwards as poſſible, by giving a ſtrong emetic conſiſting of fifteen grains of white vitriol, with about ten of ipecacuanha: the operation of this being over, a quantity of ſweet oil ſhould be ſwallowed; after which large draughts of diluting liquors may be drank, in order to ſheathe the ſtomach and bowels, and prevent their being acted upon by the particles of the poiſonous matter. Emollient and oily clyſters may likewiſe be thrown up the inteſtines, with the ſame view.

Alkaline ſalts have been found to obviate the fatal effects of mineral poiſons, and therefore, in accidents of this nature, it will always be adviſable to make uſe of them after having given an emetic: as ſuch, mix a tea ſpoonful either of ſalt of tartar, ſalt of wormwood, ſpirits of hartſhorn, or volatile ſalts, with half a pint of water, and let one half be given to the patient immediately, and the other half in a ſhort time afterwards. When the vomiting is frequent, or the pains in the ſtomach are ſevere, the doſe may be repeated at leaſt every two or three hours.

If it ſhould ſo happen that none of the above ſalts can be procured, then a little wood aſhes mixed up with boiling water, ſo as to make it of a ſufficient degree of ſaltneſs, may be ſubſtituted with

with the ſame good effect, ſuffering the liquor to ſtand until it ſettles, after which it is to be filtered through linen for uſe.

It is a general received opinion, that ſpirituous liquors have a conſiderable power in counteracting the effects of poiſonous fiſh, and I think not without ſome foundation, as I have obſerved, that thoſe who have been ſo unfortunate as to meet with an accident of this nature, and have not uſed the precaution of drinking a ſmall quantity of rum or brandy after it (as is the uſual cuſtom in the Weſt-Indies after eating fiſh of all kinds) have ſuffered conſiderably more than thoſe who have adopted it.

A free uſe of an infuſion of the ſenſitive plant in warm water, has been recommended as an antidote againſt the effects of poiſonous fiſh; but I know it to be totally void of any ſuch power, having had an opportunity of experiencing its inefficacy in an accident of this nature, which befel me during my reſidence at Nevis, and which had very near proved fatal to ſeveral of my negro ſervants, as well as to myſelf.

Of Canine Madness.

Causes. HYDROPHOBIA, or canine madneſs, always ariſes from the bite of a dog, or ſome other animal already affected with it. The ſmalleſt quantity of the ſaliva or ſpittle of any creature thus diſeaſed will communicate the diſorder, when applied to a wound, be it ever ſo ſmall. A long continuance of very dry weather, and a want of freſh water, are cauſes which ſometimes produce this ſpecies of madneſs in the brute creation.

Symptoms. Madneſs in a dog is uſually preceded by a dull, heavy look, hanging of the ears and tail, ſtupor, ſurlineſs, and ſnapping at ſtrangers; ſoon after which his breathing becomes quick and heavy, his tongue hangs out of his mouth, and changes to a leaden colour, he diſcharges a frothy ſpittle, runs about, bites at every thing that comes near him, and at laſt becomes perfectly furious.

In the human ſpecies, the infection often lays dormant in the body for a conſiderable time before the diſeaſe ſhews itſelf; but, in general, it will diſcover itſelf in the ſpace of two or three weeks from the time of being bit. It comes on with a general uneaſineſs, heavineſs, diſturbed ſleep, and ſudden ſtartings, which ſymptoms keep gradually increaſing for ſome time, and then a ſhooting pain is felt in the

the wounded part, which appears to extend upwards to the throat, with a ſenſe of ſtraitneſs and choking. The perſon is, however, capable of ſwallowing any ſolid ſubſtance with tolerable eaſe, but the moment that water, or any other kind of liquid is brought in contact with the lips, it occaſions him to ſtart back with great dread and horror, although he labours under exceſſive thirſt. An intenſe hot fever at length enſues, the tongue becomes dry and rough, and the voice hoarſe, he foams at the mouth, bites, and ſpits, at all thoſe that come near him, until, nature being at laſt exhauſted, the pulſe ſinks, cold clammy ſweats ariſe, and convulſions put an end to his exiſtence.

PROGNOSTIC. When proper means are not uſed at a very early period of the diſeaſe, the event, in all probabilty, will be fatal.

TREATMENT. It has been aſſerted, that the infectious ſaliva or matter may readily be waſhed off from the wound, and the diſeaſe thereby be prevented from taking place, by pouring cold water from the ſpout of a tea kettle, or by pumping on the part for a conſiderable length of time, immediately after being bit; wherefore this precaution may be obſerved in all accidents of this nature, and may be the firſt ſtep taken on the occaſion. After this, by way of inſuring ſucceſs, the wound which has been made with the teeth of the animal,

may

may either be cut out, or elſe be ſcarified very deep, and have cupping glaſſes applied to it.

When theſe ſteps have been taken, it will be adviſable to waſh the wound with vinegar, and afterwards to dreſs it with yellow baſilicum, or ſome other digeſtive ointment, mixed up with a ſmall quantity of red precipitate.

By way of prevention, ſome practitioners have recommended the wound to be rubbed daily with a ſtrong mercurial ointment for about the ſpace of a fortnight, with a view of exciting a ſlight degree of ſalivation; and, after this, to take a few purges, and then to make uſe of ſea bathing for a conſiderable time.

Unleſs the perſon is of plethoric habit of body, it will be unneceſſary to bleed him, after being bit by a mad dog. As an internal medicine, a bolus conſiſting of four grains of camphor, eight of ſnake-root, and five of muſk, with a ſmall quantity of cordial confection to form them, may be taken three times a day; or a powder compoſed of equal parts of native and factitious cinnabar, fifteen grains of each, and ten of muſk, may be ſubſtituted morning and night.

If the ſpaſms are very violent, and a total want of reſt enſues, two grains of opium may be added to each

each bolus, or a draught conſiſting of ſixty drops of laudanum, with about an ounce of water, may be taken after each powder.

During the whole courſe of the diſeaſe, a very ſpare regimen ſhould be purſued, and a total abſtinence from animal food, high-ſeaſoned broths, and all kinds of vinous and ſpiritous liquors be obſerved. During the furious ſtage of the diſeaſe, the greateſt care muſt be taken that the patient neither does any injury to himſelf, or thoſe who attend on him.

OF THE CHIGO, AND BITES OF VENOMOUS CREATURES.

THE chigo is an inſect which proves very troubleſome to thoſe who have reſided a long time in the Weſt-Indies, as well as to new comers. It is a ſpecies of ſmall flea that inſinuates itſelf into the ſoft and tender parts of the fingers, toes, and ſoles of the feet, and there depoſiting its ova or eggs, forms a ſmall bag or bladder, which increaſes in a few days to about the ſize of a common pea, and is attended with a conſiderable degree of tickling, itching, and heat in the part. This bag, after a ſhort time, becomes of a green colour, at which period it ought, if poſſible, to be extracted perfectly whole, and the hollow cavity which is left, be filled up with ſnuff or tobacco. By breaking the bag troubleſome ulcers are ſometimes formed.

Negroes often have their feet entirely beſet with chigoes, from neglecting to extract them in proper time. Waſhing the parts from whence they are taken with a weak ſolution of blue vitriol, or with a ſtrong infuſion of tobacco, will effectually eradicate them.

The ſtings of centipides, ſcorpions, and ſpiders, may be eaſed by bathing the wounded part with laudanum, or ſpirits of hartſhorn, or by anointing it with a little ſweet oil and rum mixed together. See the introduction for the Treatment of Muſquitto Bites.

Of Worms.

THOSE which infeſt the human body are of three kinds, viz. the round worm, which reſembles the common earth-worm; the tape worm, which is flat, conſiſts of a number of different joints, and is often met with of the length of ſeveral yards; and laſtly, the aſcarides, which is a ſmall white worm, with a ſharp pointed head.

Causes. Unwholſome food, weak digeſtion, and bad nurſing, ſeem to be the cauſes which are moſt productive of worms. Children are more afflicted with them than grown people; but they ſometimes prevail in adults to a high degree, and occaſion a very great emaciation of the whole body.

The

The reaſon why negroes are more afflicted with worms than whites, is owing to their diet being compoſed chiefly of vegetables.

Symptoms. The moſt common of which are frequent itchings about the noſe and fundament, a fetid breath, paleneſs of the lips and cheeks, whiteneſs of the tongue, grinding of the teeth, uncertainty of appetite (the perſon eating ſometimes voraciouſly, and at other times having no appetite at all) ſudden faintings, acid eructations, greeniſh and ſlimy ſtools, fluſhing heats, projection and inflation of the belly, ſpaſms in the ſtomach and bowels, picking of the noſe, epileptic fits, and convulſions.

Prognostic. It ſometimes is very difficult to expel them from the body, but more eſpecially the tape worm.

Treatment. The beſt medicines for the deſtruction of worms are ſtomachic bitters, chalybeates, oily purges, powder of tin, and preparations of mercury. As a vermifuge, one grain of calomel, with five of the powder of tin, and eight of Ethiop's mineral, may be given for three or four nights ſucceſſively, and then a purge of caſtor oil the enſuing morning; and this courſe muſt be purſued for a conſiderable time. The above quantity will be a ſufficient doſe for a child of about four or five years old, and muſt

muſt be increaſed or diminiſhed according to the age of the patient. Infuſions of wormwood, tanſy, gentian-root, orange peel, and camomile flowers, may be uſed at the ſame time with the vermifuge powder.

In children, very happy effects have been derived from applying to the navel a plaſter ſpread with aloes, or the freſh juice of the ſemper vivum, with a ſmall addition of garlic.

When theſe means fail in procuring the deſired intention, we may then make trial of the Indian pink root, the powder of which may be given to the quantity of fifteen grains, for a doſe to a child of three or four years of age, for three ſucceſſive nights, and then a purge of caſtor oil the enſuing morning; or, inſtead of the Indian pink, we may ſubſtitute cow-itch mixed up in a little thick ſirup, in the proportion of one part of the former with three of the latter, to the quantity of a tea ſpoonful morning and night: after four doſes, ten grains of jalap, with two of calomel, may be given as a purge.

For the deſtruction of the tape worm, which is found to be the moſt difficult ſpecies to expel from the body, the powder of the male fern has been given with great ſucceſs. The doſe for an adult is two drachms: after two doſes, a mercurial purge of

of calomel and jalap muſt be taken, in the proportion of five grains of the former to twenty-five of the latter.

Sulphureous waters are generally ſuppoſed to poſſeſs a power that is deſtructive to worms, therefore thoſe who reſide in thoſe iſlands where theſe waters are to be procured (as they may be in Jamaica and Nevis) ſhould make trial of their efficacy by drinking them at the ſpring.

After a courſe of vermifuge medicines has been gone through, ſuch others as have a tendency to ſtrengthen the ſtomach and bowels ſhould then be made uſe of. Chalybeates, bitters, and the Peruvian bark, as mentioned under the heads of Loſs of Appetite, and the Hypochondriacal Diſeaſe, will therefore be proper.

Thoſe who are afflicted with worms ought to abſtain from all crude vegetables and unripe fruits, making their diet conſiſt wholly of ſolid food, that is nutritive and eaſy of digeſtion.

Of a Pain in the Stomach.

Causes. THIS complaint uſually proceeds either from flatulency, indigeſtion, worms, the ſuppreſſion of ſome long accuſtomed diſcharge, tranſlations of gouty matter from other parts of the body to the ſtomach, ſpaſms, or ſharp acrid matters. It is often an attendant on hypochondriacal and hyſterical affections.

Treatment. If the pain is occaſioned by any kind of food that has proved hard of digeſtion or flatulent, the moſt proper remedy will be a glaſs of ſome aromatic cordial, ſuch as brandy or Geneva, with a little ginger, or ſome other kind of warm ſpice infuſed in it. If it is owing to a ſpaſmodic affection of the ſtomach, a draught conſiſting of two ounces of peppermint water, with thirty drops of laudanum and twenty of the tincture of caſtor, may then be ſubſtituted, and this may be repeated according to the violence of the pain.

When the attacks are frequent, and ariſe from flatulency and indigeſtion, chalybeates, Peruvian bark, with the elixir of vitriol, and carminative ſtomachic bitters (as recommended under the head of Heartburn) muſt be preſcribed. A tea cupful

of camomile tea, infuſed over night, may alſo be drank every morning on an empty ſtomach.

If the pain is occaſioned by a tranſlation of gouty matter to the ſtomach, warm aromatic cordials, ſpiced wines, and the other means recommended under the head of Gout, ought to be adminiſtered. When a ſuppreſſion of ſome long accuſtomed evacuation or diſcharge has proved the occaſional cauſe, the body muſt be kept conſtantly open; and if the patient is of a plethoric habit, it may be neceſſary to take away a ſmall quantity of blood.

Women are very apt to be affected with this complaint on a total ceſſation of their menſes: when the diſeaſe ariſes from this cauſe, it will be neceſſary to make iſſues. When the introduction of poiſonous ſubſtances into the ſtomach has given riſe to the complaint, they ought to be evacuated as quickly as poſſible by the means recommended under the head of poiſons. If owing to acidities, ſmall doſes of magneſia ſhould be taken two or three times a day.

Of the Heartburn.

Causes. THIS, like the former complaint, often ariſes from an uſe of improper food, and ſuch things as turn acid on the ſtomach. It is a ſymptom which very frequently attends on pregnancy.

Symptoms. It is accompanied with a painful ſenſation of heat and ſoreneſs at the pit of the ſtomach, as alſo frequently with nauſea, vomitings, acid eructations, and ſpaſms.

Treatment. If the heartburn proceeds from an acidity in the ſtomach, it may eaſily be obviated by taking half a drachm of magneſia every morning and evening. If it ariſes from a foulneſs thereof, an emetic will be neceſſary, after which ſome ſtomachic purgative may be preſcribed, ſuch as the ſacred tincture, whereof an ounce will be a ſufficient doſe.

When it is occaſioned by flatulency and indigeſtion, medicines that poſſeſs the effect of increaſing the digeſtive powers muſt be had recourſe to, ſuch as chalybeates, the Peruvian bark, elixir of vitriol, and ſtomachic bitters, compoſed of gentian root, cardamom ſeeds, wormwood, and orange peel, infuſed in wine. If coſtiveneſs prevails, a table ſpoonful of the ſpirituous tincture of rhubarb may be

be taken to remove it. Thoſe who are ſubject to frequent attacks of the heartburn muſt uſe only ſuch things for diet as are nutritive and eaſy of digeſtion, carefully avoiding all kinds of crude vegetables, unripe fruits, and fermented liquors.

Of Dirt Eaters.

THE unnatural appetite for eating dirt is a diſeaſe often to be met with amongſt negroes, but more eſpecially thoſe that are imported from the coaſt of Africa. It is the opinion of many, that negroes who addict themſelves to this practice, do it more with an intention of its acting as a ſlow poiſon on them, than from any real diſeaſe or depravity of the ſtomach: but this concluſion, I ſhould think, was ill founded, as we frequently meet with inſtances of very young children eating dirt, who cannot poſſibly be ſuppoſed to be actuated by any ſuch motives.

Causes. We may with great probability preſume that the diſeaſe depends on a vitiated ſtate of the ſtomach, ariſing from indigeſtion, or ſome prevailing acidity. As it is obſerved to afflict only thoſe who are of weak lax fibres, it is more than probable, that general relaxation may give riſe to ſuch complaints as induce this depravity of appetite.

SYMPTOMS. Thoſe who eat dirt are generally affected with difficulty and ſhortneſs of breathing, palpitations at the heart, loſs of digeſtion, general weakneſs, drowſineſs, paleneſs of the face and palms of the hands, whiteneſs of the tongue, bloating of the face, anaſarcous ſwellings of the eye-lids, ancles, and feet, and a pendulous belly.

PROGNOSTIC. The conſequences of eating dirt are uſually fatal, as thoſe who do it generally die dropſical.

TREATMENT. The firſt point to be attended to is to put it out of the perſon's power to get at dirt of any kind, by keeping him in a floored room, where he cannot poſſibly come at any; and whenever he goes abroad for exerciſe, he ſhould be put under the care of ſome other negro who will not permit him to eat it.

If acidities are ſuſpected to prevail in the ſtomach, a gentle emetic ought to be preſcribed, and then a doſe of rhubarb, after which ſmall doſes of magneſia may be given three or four times a day.

The ſtomach is to be ſtrengthened by a daily uſe of ſtomachic bitters, chalybeates, and the Peruvian bark, as mentioned under the heads of Loſs of Appetite, Hypochondriacal Complaints, and Dropſy.

When the diſeaſe takes place in young women that

that are obſtructed, the remedies recommended under the head of Obſtructed Menſes, muſt be made uſe of.

For the treatment of anaſarcous ſwellings, ſee Dropſy.

Thoſe who are afflicted with the diſorder ſhould never be permitted to eat any kind of food that is apt to prove flatulent, or turn acid on the ſtomach; and they ſhould by no means be kept under cloſe confinement, as a want of proper exerciſe will increaſe the general debility, and thereby add to the diſeaſe.

Of a Weak Digestion and Loss of Appetite.

Causes. A Relaxed ſtate of the ſtomach, deficiency of gaſtric juice, profuſe evacuations, ſedentary employments, hard drinking, cloſe ſtudy, grief, uneaſineſs of mind, foulneſs of the ſtomach, and a conſtant uſe of warm liquids, will give riſe to theſe complaints: they are alſo frequently ſymptomatic of other diſeaſes.

Symptoms. Beſides a loſs of appetite, the patient is alſo troubled with nauſea, acid eructations, flatulency in the ſtomach and bowels, and a ſenſe of chillineſs.

PROGNOSTIC. When either of theſe complaints have been of ſuch long ſtanding as to have induced great debility and weakneſs, dropſical ſwellings, or an atrophy are apt to enſue.

TREATMENT. If a loſs of appetite is occaſioned by a foulneſs of the ſtomach, a gentle emetic of ipecacuanha ſhould be preſcribed, or if any acidity prevails, half a drachm of magneſia ſhould be taken morning and evening. If the patient is of a coſtive habit of body, ſtomachic laxatives may be uſed: as ſuch, the ſpirituous tincture of rhubarb will be the moſt proper, and about an ounce of it will be a ſufficient doſe.

When theſe diſeaſes have aroſe from a weak relaxed ſtate of the ſtomach, a courſe of the tincture of the Peruvian bark, with elixir of vitriol, chalybeates, and ſtomachic bitters (compoſed of gentian root, cardamom ſeeds, wormwood, and orange peel, infuſed in wine) muſt be entered upon; and theſe be continued for a conſiderable time. Two drachms of chalybeate wine, or half an ounce of the tincture of bark, with about twenty drops of the elixir of vitriol, will be ſufficient for a doſe, and may be repeated two or three times a day. Drinking a tea cupful of camomile tea on an empty ſtomach in the morning will, in many caſes, be attended with happy effects in reſtoring the appetite, and ſtrengthening the digeſtive powers.

If.

If hard drinking has been the occaſional cauſe of theſe complaints, a more temperate uſe of vinous and ſpiritous liquors muſt be obſerved in future; and, beſides having recourſe to the medicines before directed, the patient may drink ſulphureous waters, if he happens to reſide in an iſland which furniſhes them: Jamaica and Nevis are remarkable for ſprings of this nature.

Of the Night-Mare.

Causes. THE moſt general of which are flatulency, an uſe of hard indigeſtible ſubſtances for common food, eating meat ſuppers, intenſe ſtudy, anxiety, and grief. Thoſe who lead ſedentary lives, and are of weak lax fibres, as likewiſe thoſe who are of a plethoric habit, are very liable to frequent attacks of this complaint.

Symptoms. It comes on during ſleep with frightful dreams, and a ſenſe of conſiderable weight and oppreſſion at the breaſt: the perſon makes many efforts to ſpeak and move, but all without effect, until, after groaning and ſtruggling for ſome time, he at laſt awakes very much frightened, and feels an unuſual fluttering and palpitation at the heart.

Prevention. Thoſe who are ſubject to fre-

quent attacks of the night-mare muſt carefully abſtain from ſuppers of all kinds, and from the uſe of ſuch food as is apt to become flatulent; they ought to keep their minds as much undiſturbed by grief, anxiety, and paſſion, as poſſible, and ſhould take regular and daily exerciſe. Thoſe who are of a plethoric habit of body muſt uſe a very ſpare diet, and carefully obviate any coſtiveneſs that may ariſe, by a regular uſe of ſome gentle laxative, ſuch as lenitive electuary.

If the diſorder ariſes from indigeſtion, or any weakneſs of the ſtomach prevails, a courſe of ſtomachic bitters, chalybeates, and the tincture of the Peruvian bark, with elixir of vitriol (as recommended in the preceding diſeaſe) muſt be purſued.

Of the Head-Ache.

SOMETIMES a head-ache is general over the whole of the head, at other times it is confined to a particular ſide, and now and then inſtances occur where the pain occupies a part ſo ſmall that it may be covered with the end of the finger.

Causes. Thoſe which give riſe to head-aches are generally indigeſtion, foulneſs of the ſtomach, the hinderance of a free circulation of blood through the head, long expoſures to the powerful influence of

of the ſun, tranſlations of gouty, rheumatic, and venereal matter from other parts of the body, the ſtoppage of ſome long accuſtomed evacuation, and, laſtly, too great a determination of blood to the head. Head-aches are frequently ſymptomatic of other diſeaſes, ſuch as moſt kind of fevers, and nervous, hypochondriacal, and hyſterical affections.

Symptoms. Theſe vary according to the cauſe which has given riſe to the complaint.

Prognostic. If a head-ache is ſymptomatic of ſome other diſeaſe, it will always ceaſe on a removal thereof. When the pain comes on ſuddenly, is acute, and attended with a noiſe in the ears, giddineſs of the head, and a loſs of ſpeech, it threatens an attack of the apoplexy or palſy: when it ariſes in hypochondriacal or hyſterical perſons, is very ſevere, acute, and accompanied with a throbbing of the temporal arteries, it is apt to terminate in madneſs: if it proceeds from ſome fixed nervous affection, it will be difficult to prevent very frequent returns of it.

Treatment. If a head-ache takes place in conſequence of a foulneſs of the ſtomach, a gentle emetic ſhould be preſcribed, and if any coſtiveneſs prevails, ſome gentle purgative muſt be given the next day: if it proceeds from an overfulneſs of the veſſels, then a ſmall quantity of blood may be drawn

drawn from the neck by the opening the jugular vein; and cooling antiphlogiſtic medicines, ſuch as ſmall doſes of nitre, may afterwards be ordered; the patient, confining himſelf to a ſpare regimen at the ſame time. Thoſe who are of a groſs plethoric habit of body, and who are very much troubled with frequent attacks of the head-ache, will find benefit from iſſues, or a ſeton.

When this complaint ariſes from a tranſlation of gouty or rheumatic matter from other parts of the body to the head, it will be proper to have the patient's feet put into warm water, after which bliſters may be applied to the back and legs. The body ſhould likewiſe be opened with ſome ſtomachic purgative, ſuch as the ſacred tincture. The following diaphoretic bolus may alſo be ordered every four hours. Mix eight grains of the ſalts of hartſhorn, ten of ſnake root, and three of ipecacuanha, with a little conſerve of roſes.

If the remains of ſome old venereal taint is the cauſe of a prevailing head-ache, mercury muſt be made uſe of: a decoction of the woods, as recommended under the head of the Venereal Diſeaſe will likewiſe be proper.

In habitual head-aches, and ſuch as ariſe in conſequence of nervous complaints, the moſt proper medicines

medicines are ſtomachic bitters, valerian, caſtor, aſafœtida, and æther, as directed in the Treatment of Hypochondriacal and Hyſterical Diſeaſes. When a head-ache depends on a ſtagnation of vitiated ſerum in the veſſels and membranes of the head, perpetual bliſters, iſſues, and mercurial purges will then be neceſſary. In head-aches which are attended with great pain, want of ſleep, or delirium, we may venture to give opiates, provided ſome proper evacuation has been premiſed.

Thoſe who are ſubject to frequent attacks of the head-ache ſhould carefully avoid all agitations of the mind, as likewiſe all expoſures to the ſun in the heat of the day; they ſhould alſo keep their feet perfectly dry and warm, and regularly remove any coſtiveneſs that may ariſe, by an uſe of ſome gentle laxative.

Of Deafness.

Causes. A Deafneſs may be occaſioned by injuries done to the external ear by wounds, and to the internal ear, by inflammation, ulcers, and loud and ſudden noiſes, ſuch as thoſe produced from firing cannon; it may alſo ariſe from hardened wax, too great a dryneſs in the ears, and ſevere colds which have principally affected the head.

Prognostic.

PROGNOSTIC. A plentiful ſecretion of wax in the ears is uſually regarded as a favourable ſymptom. Thoſe that are born deaf can ſeldom, if ever, be cured.

TREATMENT. When a deafneſs proceeds from a lodgement of indurated wax in the ears, they ought to be ſyringed twice a day with warm milk and water, after which a little ſweet oil may be dropped into them, and then they may be filled with cotton or wool. When the complaint ariſes from too great a dryneſs in the ears, the ſame mode of treatment may be purſued. If a deafneſs has been occaſioned by a ſevere cold in the head, the application of bliſters behind the ears will be neceſſary; a few cooling purges ſhould likewiſe be preſcribed. Putting the feet in warm water at the time of going to bed, and drinking plentifully of diluting liquors, will alſo be attended with good effects. If any degree of febrile heat attends, ſmall doſes of diaphoretics, as recommended under the head of the General Treatment of Fevers, may be made uſe of.

When inſects get into the ears, they may be deſtroyed by dropping warm oil into them.

Of Night Blindness.

THIS is a diſeaſe which is peculiar to the inhabitants of warm climates, being rarely if ever met with amongſt thoſe of cold ones. It is of ſuch a nature, that although the ſight is perfectly clear and diſtinct in the day time, yet a total blindneſs takes place by night, from which occurrence the diſorder takes its name.

Causes. It is ſuppoſed to proceed from ſome internal cauſe or affection of the optic nerves and retina of the eyes, which become ſo relaxed from the ſtrong reflected rays of the ſun by day, that at laſt no effect is produced on them by the faint or weak light which the night furniſhes.

Symptoms. The diſeaſe comes on towards evening with a dimneſs of ſight, which increaſes gradually as the night approaches; and the darker it gets, ſo much the more indiſtinct does the viſion become: it is generally unattended with any other ſymptom, except that, perhaps, an extraordinary ſenſe of fulneſs is now and then perceived in the head.

Prognostic. It uſually admits of an eaſy removal.

Treatment.

TREATMENT. Thoſe authors who have taken notice of the diſeaſe in their publications recommend evacuation, both by bleeding and purging; but, as it is ſuppoſed to proceed from a relaxed ſtate of the optic nerves and retina, theſe remedies muſt ſurely add to the complaint. I ſhould think that ſuch others as have a known tendency to ſtrengthen the tone of theſe parts, ought to be employed.

As an internal remedy, the Peruvian bark may be taken, joined with the powder of valerian, in the quantity of a ſcruple of each, three or four times a day; and as an external one, the eyes may be bathed twice a day with a lotion compoſed of three grains of white vitriol diſſolved in three ounces of roſe water. The patient is at the ſame time to wear a green ſilk blind over the eyes, and to avoid as much as poſſible all expoſures to the ſun in the heat of the day.

OF GENERAL RELAXATION.

THERE are few European conſtitutions that are capable of enduring a very long reſidence in a warm climate, without ſuffering, ſooner or later, from a degree of general relaxation enſuing. As the ſame ſpeedy reſtoration of ſtrength does not there take place as in cold climates, thoſe who have been

been ſo unfortunate as to have had various attacks of ſickneſs, or have enjoyed but indifferent health, often ſuffer much from this complaint.

Causes. Whatever tends to occaſion a deficiency of vital heat, and a laxity of the muſcular fibres, will evidently produce a general debility and weakneſs of the whole frame. The great diſcharge by perſpiration, and the conſtant exhauſtion of animal ſpirits, which take place in warm climates, have an evident tendency this way. Bad health, intemperance, ſenſuality, inactivity, and an immoderate uſe of ſpirituous liquors, are the occaſional cauſes of general relaxation.

Symptoms. It comes on with a gradual diminution and loſs of muſcular ſtrength, attended with languor, unwillingneſs to move about, loſs of appetite, acidities in the ſtomach, flatulency, coſtiveneſs, flabbineſs of the fleſh, lowneſs of ſpirits, paleneſs of the countenance, habitual chillineſs, and diſturbed ſleep. If the weakneſs prevails in a high degree, then, perhaps, a copious diſcharge of limpid urine takes place, profuſe ſweats ariſe, and at laſt dropſical ſwellings enſue.

Prognostic. When the diſeaſe has been of long ſtanding, it will not admit of an eaſy removal, even if the moſt proper mode of treatment is purſued. If a change of climate is not embraced before

fore too confirmed a relaxation has taken place, all means whatever will then prove fruitleſs.

TREATMENT. As an early removal to a cold climate ſeems to be the ſheet anchor on which we ground all our hopes for the perfect removal of the complaint, we cannot uſe too much perſuaſion in recommending the patient to adopt this ſtep before his diſorder arrives at too great a height. If his circumſtances will not admit of ſuch an expence, he ought then to remove to the cooleſt ſituation which can be procured in the iſland; or, in preference to remaining on ſhore, he may (for the benefit of the ſea air, which is ſo much cooler than that on ſhore) ſtay on board of a veſſel laying at anchor, and, as often as opportunities offer of making ſhort voyages, or even trips from one iſland to another, he ſhould embrace them, as wonderful diſcoveries have been effected by the ſea air.

The diet ought to conſiſt only of ſuch things as are light, nutritive, and eaſy of digeſtion. All kinds of ſpirituous liquors ſhould be avoided; but a moderate uſe of wine may be allowed: too long an indulgence in bed ſhould not be given way to, as it greatly tends to relax the ſolids; wherefore early riſing ſhould be practiſed, and the cold bath be made uſe of, after which, ſuch gentle exerciſe on horſeback as the ſtrength will admit of may be taken.

When

When the patient has not the conveniency of a cold bath near at hand, as a ſubſtitute, he may have cold water, which has been expoſed to the night air, thrown ſuddenly upon him. His mind as well as body ſhould be kept employed and amuſed; for which reaſon he ought to aſſociate with cheerful company, and preſerve on all occaſions the greateſt calmneſs and compoſure of temper.

If, at any time, the ſtomach ſhould be troubled with acidities, and acid eructations ſhould ariſe, eight or ten grains of ipecacuanha may be taken to carry them off; and in order to prevent their further accumulation, half a drachm of magneſia may be preſcribed twice a day.

When any coſtiveneſs prevails, ſome gentle laxative, as lenitive electuary, may be taken to obviate it: if a purging ariſes at any time, we may order a doſe of toaſted rhubarb to be taken in the morning, and an opiate at night; but ſhould theſe fail in putting a ſtop to it, the aſtringents mentioned under the heads of Diarrhœa and Dyſentery muſt then be made uſe of.

To ſtrengthen the ſyſtem, a regular courſe of chalybeates, bitters, and the Peruvian bark, muſt be entered upon; to which may be added, the daily uſe of a fleſh bruſh. See Dropſy, for chalybeates, and other bracing medicines.

Of the Diabetes.

IN a diabetes, there is a frequent and preternatural diſcharge of limpid urine, attended with conſtant thirſt and a great dryneſs in the ſkin.

Causes. It is brought on by too free an indulgence in the uſe of ſpirituous liquors, by ſevere evacuations, exceſs in venery, and by ſtrong ſtimulating diueretic medicines; or it may ariſe from an impoveriſhed ſtate of the blood. Thoſe who are in the decline of life, and ſuch as are of a debilitated conſtitution, are moſt ſubject to its attack. It is ſometimes an attendant ſymptom on hyſterical and hypochondriacal complaints.

Symptoms. It comes on with a loſs of appetite, dryneſs of the mouth, thirſt, ſpitting of thick viſcid ſaliva, and a free and copious diſcharge of limpid urine of a ſweetiſh taſte. To theſe ſucceed a general waſting of the body, dryneſs of the ſkin, ſlight feveriſh heat, a ſenſe of weight in the kidneys, and ſometimes a ſwelling of the loins, teſticles, and feet.

Prognostic. When the diſeaſe has been of long ſtanding, or has aroſe in habits that have been debilitated from various exceſſes, it will be a difficult matter

matter to effect a cure; but if recent, and the conſtitution not impaired by debaucheries, it may be eaſily removed.

TREATMENT. The patient muſt be cautioned to avoid every thing that is irritating and heating, and to uſe only ſuch things for his diet as are light and nutritive, as preparations of ſago, rice, barley, milk, gelatinous broths, and plain animal food. For ordinary drink, he may take the Briſtol hot-well water, which we have been taught to believe is a ſpecific remedy for this diſeaſe: when it cannot be procured, common lime water may be ſubſtituted, to each doſe of which, a ſmall quantity of gum arabic diſſolved in milk may be added, to take off its nauſeous and harſh taſte. Gentle exerciſe on horſeback, and frequent friction, by means of a coarſe flannel cloth or fleſh bruſh, will likewiſe be proper. A ſtrengthening plaſter may alſo be applied over the region of the kidneys, and the patient recommended to wear a flannel waiſtcoat next to the ſkin.

Aſtringent medicines may likewiſe be preſcribed. For this purpoſe, two drachms of alum and an ounce of gum arabic are to be diſſolved in a pint of warm milk, and the whey procured therefrom to be drank in the courſe of the day. If, after a fair trial, this remedy ſhould be found ineffectual, about two grains of white vitriol may be added

to it, taking care to rub it in a glaſs mortar until it is perfectly diſſolved. Should it occaſion any nauſea, the doſe may be diminiſhed, or its uſe entirely omitted. When we give the laſt mentioned medicine, a doſe of caſtor oil ſhould now and then be taken, in order to obviate that coſtivenſs which it is apt to produce.

Such medicines as tend to ſtrengthen the ſyſtem in general ought likewiſe to be made uſe of: chalybeates, port wine, bitters, and the Peruvian bark, will therefore be highly proper, the latter of which may be taken either in ſubſtance or decoction, with an addition of a few drops of the elixir of vitriol to each doſe. Should any purging be occaſioned by it, a few drops of laudanum may be added. If the diſeaſe is ſymptomatic of hyſterical or hypochondriacal affections, then the proper remedies for the removal of theſe complaints muſt be employed alſo.

For bracing medicines and chalybeates, ſee Dropſy and General Relaxation.

Of the Dropsy.

THE dropſy is generally divided into anaſarca and aſcites: in the former, the water occupies the cellular membrane throughout the whole body; but in the latter, is chiefly confined to the cavity of

of the belly or abdomen. There are alſo the hydrocephalus, or dropſy of the brain; the hydrops pectoris, or dropſy of the cheſt; the hydrocele, or dropſy of the vaginal coat of the teſticle; and the dropſy of the womb and ovaria; the laſt of which parts are appendages to the former.

Causes. Dropſy is frequently met with, not as the original diſeaſe, but as the attendant on ſome other, as jaundice, ſcirrhous liver, long continued agues, fluxes, and general relaxation: it is often produced by ſevere evacuations, frequent ſalivations, and an immoderate and long continued uſe of ſpirituous liquors; the laſt of which evidently act as a ſlow poiſon, by deſtroying the digeſtive powers: it may alſo ariſe from general debility, and from topical weakneſs, or from a continued preſſure on the veins and lymphatics: it is likewiſe ſometimes occaſioned by the ſudden ſtriking in of eruptive humours, and by a ſuppreſſion of the menſes, piles, and other accuſtomed evacuations, or by a ſudden check being given to the perſpiration. Negroes that eat dirt are frequently affected with dropſical ſwellings.

Symptoms. In the anaſarca, the water is diffuſed throughout the cellular membrane of the whole body, the parts appear ſwelled and puffed up, and when preſſed upon with the finger, a deep indentation of a very pale colour is left behind. In

the morning, the eye-lids and every other part of the face appear full and bloated, but towards night, the ſwelling occupies the legs, ancles, and feet. The diſtention from the extravaſated fluid is often ſo great that the parts become highly inflamed, and then burſt, upon which a mortification is apt to enſue.

The aſcites (in which the water occupies the cavity of the belly) comes on with a loſs of appetite, dryneſs of the ſkin, burning heat in the palms of the hands, ſluggiſhneſs, inactivity, difficulty of breathing, and oppreſſion at the breaſt, dry cough, coſtiveneſs, and a diminution of the natural diſcharge of urine.

To theſe ſymptoms ſucceed great thirſt, a ſmall degree of fever, a yellow tinge of the ſkin, emaciation of the face, and a gradual diſtention of the belly, which being ſtruck with the finger, and the other hand applied at the ſame time on the oppoſite ſide, conveys the ſenſe of an evident fluctuation. Towards evening, the legs, ancles, and feet, ſwell very much; but in the morning, as long as the patient is in a recumbent poſture, the upper part of the body is more affected than the extremities.

When the diſeaſe has been of long ſtanding, the water is apt to become acrid, and to occaſion ſevere

ſevere purgings and hemorrhages. A partial dropſy now and then ariſes in the womb, and other internal parts of female generation, which event may be known by the ſwelling being confined to that particular place, and the fluctuation being ſomewhat obſcure, as alſo by the effects thereby produced on the general ſyſtem being very inconſiderable, in compariſon to what an aſcites occaſions.

In a dropſy of the cheſt, there is a great difficulty of breathing, an impoſſibility of laying on the oppoſite ſide to the one affected, an evident fluctuation when the patient is ſhook, a dry cough, great increaſe of heat towards evening, and many other hectic ſymptoms.

In a dropſy of the head, when the water has collected ſlowly, there is a want of digeſtion, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, ſtupor, and a ſenſe of great weight in the head. Little bags or cyſts containing water, are ſometimes formed in the cavity of the belly, which are named Hydatids.

Prognostic. If a dropſy has been of long ſtanding, and is accompanied with great debility, ſcirrhoſities, and obſtructions in the liver and other viſcera, it will, in all probability, prove fatal. When no obſtruction has yet taken place, and the perſpiration becomes free and increaſed, or the diſ-

charge of urine grows plentiful, we may entertain ſome hopes of being able to remove it.

Treatment. The firſt thing to be attended to in the treatment of the diſorder, is the diſcovery of the cauſe which has given riſe to it, as by obviating this, we may ſometimes be able to effect a cure. If it depends, for example, on general debility, or a relaxation of the ſolids, then by ſtrengthening the ſyſtem, we may be able to remove the diſeaſe; for which reaſon, we ſhould always inveſtigate the cauſe, and endeavour to find out whether it is entirely an original diſorder, or only ſymptomatic of ſome other.

Emetics are uſually recommended and given in dropſical caſes, on a ſuppoſition that they promote abſorption, and that by increaſing the perſpiration, they thereby act as evacuants; but as they will be found to weaken the patient, without procuring any mitigation of the diſorder, they muſt not be made uſe of. Draſtic purges of jalap, gamboge, and calomel, are likewiſe generally given in dropſical caſes, with a view of carrying off the water by ſtool; but when the diſeaſe has aroſe from general debility and relaxation, this mode of treatment will be highly injurious. In anaſarcous complaints, which have aroſe ſuddenly, and where the ſtrength of the patient has not been much reduced; or in partial dropſies, ſuch as thoſe of the head, cheſt, &c.

where

where the general habit has not ſuffered much, theſe draſtic purgatives may be given with advantage. The following may be preſcribed for an adult twice a week, and in a like proportion for thoſe of a younger age. Mix ſixteen grains of the powder of jalap, ten of gamboge, and three of calomel, in a table ſpoonful of thin ſirup.

In anaſarcous caſes, it frequently happens that the parts become ſo diſtended by the water which is diffuſed throughout the cellular membrane, as to occaſion great tenſion and uneaſineſs. When theſe ariſe, very ſlight ſcarifications may be made juſt through the ſkin, in whatever part is moſt dependent, in order that a portion of it may be diſcharged through the wounds: deep inciſions ought never to be practiſed, leſt a mortification ſhould enſue. Whenever ſcarifications are made, it will be proper to bathe them frequently with a warm infuſion of emollient herbs, to which a ſmall quantity of camphorated ſpirits of wine has been added.

In the aſcites, when it is found neceſſary to give purgatives, half a drachm of cream of tartar, and fifteen grains of jalap, may be taken for the purpoſe.

The evacuation which will be attended with the greateſt ſafety and advantage, is that from the urinary paſſages; wherefore diueretic medicines will

will be proper in both ſpecies of the dropſy; and even if they ſhould not produce a quick and apparent effect, they ought nevertheleſs to be continued throughout the whole of the diſeaſe; they may be preſcribed in any of the ſubſequent forms. Fifteen grains, or a ſcruple of diuretic ſalt may be taken four times a day in a wine glaſsful of an infuſion of wormwood, muſtard ſeed, juniper berries, horſeradiſh and orange peel, in the proportion of about half an ounce of each to a quart of white wine: or four grains of the powder of dry ſquills, or ten of cream of tartar and five of nitre, may be mixed in a little of the above infuſion, or in a cupful of tea, drawn either from horſeradiſh or ginger.

We may give diuretics in the form of a draught, if more agreeable to the patient. Mix half a drachm of the oxymel of ſquills with an ounce of mint water, then add ten or twelve drops of the oil of juniper, and direct this to be taken three or four times a day, drinking a glaſsful of the former or following infuſion ſome little time afterwards. Take of wormwood, gentian root, cardamon ſeeds, juniper berries, and orange peel, each half an ounce, ſteep them in a quart of white wine for a few days, and then ſtrain off the liquor for uſe. Should ſtronger diuretics be required, we may then direct ten drops of the tincture of cantharides, three of oil of turpentine, and half a drachm of oxymel of ſquills,

ſquills, to be taken twice or thrice a day, mixed with about half an ounce of compound horſeradiſh water. If the ſquills, in any of the above preſcriptions, ſhould occaſion a nauſea or ſickneſs at the ſtomach, the quantity muſt be leſſened in each doſe.

Taking a table ſpoonful of bruiſed muſtard ſeed every night and morning, has been attended with happy effects in ſome few inſtances.

In the aſcites, when the water becomes burdenſome and inſupportable from the great quantity which is contained in the cavity of the belly, the patient ſhould ſubmit to be tapped. In drawing off the water, great care ſhould be taken to make a proper preſſure on the belly, by ſwathing it with a long flannel bandage, which, from its elaſticity, is far preferable to linen. Although the operation ſeldom acts as a radical cure, or prevents a freſh accumulation of water, yet it affords a timely eaſe, and by no means tends to haſten the approach of the patient's diſſolution, as ſome have imagined.

Both in anaſarca and aſcites, after drawing off the water, by ſcarifications in the former, and by tapping in the latter, we ought to adminiſter medicines that have a tendency to ſtrengthen the whole ſyſtem, ſuch as the Peruvian bark, chalybeates, and bitters. The action of theſe may be aſſiſted by gentle exerciſe and friction, either with a coarſe cloth

cloth or fleſh bruſh. The uſe of theſe remedies, at an early ſtage of the diſeaſe, may be proper, even given with diuretics.

As a bracer, any of the following preſcriptions may be made trial of. A table ſpoonful of chalybeate wine may be taken three or four times a day; or a wine glaſsful of the tincture of bark, with thirty drops of the elixir of vitriol, may be ſubſtituted inſtead of the former; or two drachms of the ſalt of ſteel, and three of the extract of Peruvian bark, with an addition of one or two drops of the oil of cinnamon, may be formed into five grain pills, and three be taken morning, noon, and night. If an electuary is preferred to any other form, an ounce of Peruvian bark, with half the ſame quantity of prepared ruſt of ſteel, may be mixed up with a ſufficient quantity of ſirup of ginger, and the bulk of a nutmeg be taken four times a day.

Bliſters have been applied in ſome caſes of anaſarca with advantage; they are, however, apt to terminate in a mortification.

In a dropſy of the head, iſſues, bliſters, and mercurial purgatives, are the proper remedies to be made uſe of.

In a dropſy of the cheſt, as alſo in a hydrocele, relief is only to be expected from ſurgery.

In

In a dropſy of the womb and ovaria, the remedies which have been recommended in the treatment of an aſcites will be proper, with this difference, that draſtic purges may be given in the former, whereas they are improper in the latter.

Throughout the whole courſe of a dropſy the patient ſhould abſtain as much as poſſible from all liquids. When his thirſt requires ſomething to be drank he may take a ſaline draught compoſed of three ounces of lemon beverage, with the addition of a few grains of ſalt of wormwood, to neutralize the acid. His diet out to conſiſt of what is nutritive and eaſy of digeſtion, as tender animal food, panada, biſcuits, and preparations of ſago, barley, and rice, avoiding every thing that is ſalt, or that will create a thirſt.

Of Hysterical and Hypochondriacal Diseases.

THE general effects and ſymptoms of theſe two diſorders being very ſimilar, they may be treated of under one head with great propriety. Truly miſerable and unhappy are all thoſe who labour under complaints of this nature; for one ſymptom is no ſooner removed than a freſh one ariſes, and the patient conceives, at different periods of time, that he labours under almoſt every diſeaſe whatever. The mind

mind being under conſtant agitation and uneaſineſs, great dejection of ſpirits, ficklenes of temper, timidity, and a relaxation of the muſcular fibres throughout the whole body uſually attend.

Causes. Theſe diſorders are produced by ſevere evacuations, and by an immoderate uſe of ſpirituous liquors, too free an indulgence in venery, a long continued inveſtigation of ſome abſtruſe ſubject, the remembrance of ſome material diſappointment or loſs which has been ſuſtained, intenſe ſtudy, giving way to indolence, inactivity, and a ſedentary life, and by an improper uſe of crude, flatulent, and unwholeſome food.

In warm climates, they ſometime ariſe in conſequence of general relaxation; and in women very often from a ſuppreſſion of the menſtrual diſcharge. Thoſe of weak lax fibres are greatly prediſpoſed to complaints of this nature.

Symptoms. An hyſteric fit is uſually preceded by a dejection of ſpirits, dimneſs of ſight, anxiety of mind, effuſion of tears, difficulty of breathing, inflation of the ſtomach and belly, with a ſenſe of ſuffocation, occaſioned ſeemingly by the riſing of a ball in the throat: the extremities then grow cold, various, wild, and irregular actions, take place (ſuch as violent fits of laughter, ſudden ſcreaming and crying out) wild and incoherent expreſſions

ſions are uttered, the hands become cloſed, and ſtrongly clinched together, the head and extremities are violently agitated, and a frothy ſpittle is diſcharged from the mouth. The ſpaſms at length abating, a quantity of wind is evacuated upwards, and the woman recovers her ſenſes, feeling, however, a general ſoreneſs over the whole body: ſometimes there is little or no convulſive motion at all, but the perſon lays ſeemingly in a ſtate of profound ſleep without either ſenſe or motion.

The hypochondriacal diſeaſe is attended with inactivity, deſpondency, lowneſs, and dejection of ſpirits, ficklenеſs of diſpoſition, taciturnity, irritability and peeviſhneſs of temper, flatulency of the ſtomach and bowels, and eructations, coſtiveneſs, ſpaſmodic pains in the head, and other parts of the body, palpitations of the heart, giddineſs, dimneſs of ſight, difficulty of breathing, pale crude urine, and anxiety. In ſhort, it is attended with ſo many different ſymptoms, and with ſo high a degree of fancifulneſs, that the miſerable patient imagines that he labours under many diſorders from which he is really perfectly free, and is always much diſpleaſed, if inſtead of ſympathizing with him, an attempt is made to convince him of the error and abſurdity of his belief.

Prognostic. It rarely happens that theſe diſeaſes prove immediately fatal; but they are at all times

times very difficult to remove entirely, and have been known to terminate in madneſs.

TREATMENT. If they have aroſe from an affection of the mind, our firſt endeavour ſhould be to divert the attention from whatever object has been the occaſion thereof. For this purpoſe, the patient ought to be directed to vary the ſcene and place of his abode very frequently, and to aſſociate as much as poſſible with agreeable and cheerful company: he ought likewiſe to riſe early every morning, and to take proper exerciſe on horſeback. His diet ſhould conſiſt of what is light and nutritive, carefully avoiding the uſe of all vegetables, fruits, fermented liquors, and very warm liquids. The ſtomach never ſhould be overloaded with too great a quantity of food at one time, neither ſhould it be ſuffered to remain perfectly empty. If at any time a faintneſs or weakneſs is perceived between the different meals, a bit of cake or biſcuit may be taken with a glaſs of wine. Wine ſufficiently diluted with water may be made uſe of for ordinary drink; or if brandy or old rum agree better with the ſtomach, a weak mixture of either of them may be ſubſtituted.

In theſe complaints, it is too uſual a cuſtom in the Weſt-Indies to have recourſe to a daily uſe of opium or laudanum; but I would recommend theſe remedies to be as much avoided as the drinking of ſpirituous

ſpirituous liquors by way of drams; for, although they may afford ſome little relief for the preſent moment, they nevertheleſs greatly add to the diſcaſe, by the effects that afterwards enſue.

Our chief aim and endeavour muſt be to ſtrengthen the ſyſtem, by putting the patient under a regular courſe of chalybeates and the Peruvian bark, to each doſe of which may be added a few drops of the elixir of vitriol. Bitters, antiſpaſmodics, and carminatives, will likewiſe be proper, and may be given in any of the following forms: infuſe an ounce of gentian-root, and half the ſame quantity of bitter aſh, cardamom ſeeds, and orange peel, in a quart of white wine, and take a wine glaſsful twice a day: or form three drachms of aſafœtida, two of the filings of ſteel, and one of the powder of ginger, into a maſs, with a little ſirup, then divide it into five grain pills, and direct three to be taken morning and evening: or a tea ſpoonful of the volatile tincture of valerian may be taken three times a day in a little wine, with twenty drops of the tincture of caſtor: or thirty drops of æther in a little water may be ſubſtituted inſtead of the former.

When coſtiveneſs prevails, it will be neceſſary to preſcribe ſome gentle laxative; as ſuch, about an ounce of the ſpirituous tincture of rhubarb will be the moſt proper: all ſevere purgatives ſhould be avoided.

During an hyſteric fit, volatile ſalts may be applied to the noſe, or æther may be poured on the neck and temples. Should it continue for any length of time, clyſters compoſed of caſtor and aſafœtida, may be thrown up the inteſtines, and bliſters may be applied. If the patient is found capable of ſwallowing, two table ſpoonfuls of the following mixture muſt be poured into her mouth every hour. Mix three drachms of the tinctures of caſtor and aſafœtida, with two of compound ſpirits of lavender, and three ounces of peppermint water.

Due care ought to be taken during the continuance of the fit that the patient ſuſtains no injury from the violent ſtuggles which take place: when it goes off, a courſe of the before-mentioned medicines ſhould be entered upon, with a view of preventing, or at leaſt retarding, any return.

In theſe affections of the nervous ſyſtem, cold bathing will, in moſt inſtances, be adviſable. If hyſterics have aroſe from an obſtruction of the menſes, the means recommended for promoting a regular diſcharge of them muſt be adopted. See Obſtructed Menſes.

For chalybeates and other bracing medicines, ſee Dropſy.

Of Madness.

IN madneſs, there is a loſs of the due exerciſe of reaſon, or an abſtraction of the mind from the body. There are two ſpecies of madneſs, viz. the melancholic and the furious. It is generally imagined that the moon has a very powerful influence over this diſeaſe; but this is an error, as it is on the particular habit which prediſpoſes a perſon to attacks of this complaint, that the moon produces its effects upon, and not on the diſeaſe itſelf. Mad people are obſerved to be leſs ſuſceptible of other diſorders, and to enjoy better health, independent of madneſs, than moſt other perſons.

Causes. This diſeaſe is occaſioned by affections of the mind, ſuch as anxious cares, intenſe thinking, enthuſiaſm in religious principles, the love of an abſent object, a conſtant reflection and ſerious conſideration of ſome heavy loſs or diſappointment, which has occurred in the tranſactions of life; or, in ſhort, by any thing that affects the mind ſo forcibly as to take off its attention from all other affairs.

It ſometimes proceeds from an hereditary diſpoſition, and now and then from a peculiar ſtate or formation of the brain. Thoſe who lead ſedentary lives, and are of weak irritable habits of body, are moſt liable to attacks of madneſs.

Symptoms. Each ſpecies of madneſs is uſually accompanied with a peculiar ſet of ſymptoms: thoſe which attend on the melancholic, are timidity, ficklenefs of temper, fondneſs for ſolitude, fancifulneſs, ſadneſs, dejection of ſpirits, great watchfulneſs, frightful dreams, paleneſs of the viſage, flatulency in the ſtomach and bowels, coſtiveneſs, and a ſmall weak pulſe. Thoſe which attend on an attack of furious madneſs, are ſevere pains in the head, great redneſs of the face, noiſe in the ears, watchfulneſs, wildneſs, and rolling of the eyes, grinding of the teeth, abſurd incoherent diſcourſe, unaccountable malice to particular perſons, violent exertions of ſtrength, loud roarings, a total inſenſibility of cold, and a full quick pulſe.

Prognostic. Madneſs ſometimes continues during the whole period of a perſon's life without any intermiſſion, but it more frequently takes place by paroxiſms, which go off and return at ſtated times. When it is ſymptomatic of ſome other diſeaſe, or when the attacks are ſlight, and do not return very frequently, a radical cure may be effected; but when it ariſes from an hereditary diſpoſition, or is accompanied with great melancholy, and a fixed attention to one object, it will be almoſt impoſſible to eradicate the diſorder.

Treatment. But little advantage is to be derived from medicine in the treatment of this diſeaſe, as

as all that can be done is to put the patient under a very ſpare regimen, and to direct due attention to be paid to him, ſo that he may neither injure himſelf or thoſe who attend on him. His diet muſt conſiſt of vegetables, fruits, thin broths, gruels, panada, and other ſuch things as are light and nutritive. All kinds of vinous, ſpirituous, and fermented liquors, muſt be kept from him.

When the patient is not ſo bad as to require being cloſely confined, he may be allowed to go abroad daily under the care of ſome truſty attendant. His mind ought to be ſoothed, and his attention diverted as much as poſſible, by directing him to engage in ſome amuſement that will employ both mind and body at the ſame time.

In caſes of furious madneſs, it will be neceſſary to keep the patient under cloſe confinement, taking care at the ſame time to remove every thing from his apartment with which he can injure either himſelf or others. Small repeated bleedings are often attended with good effects in this ſpecies of the diſeaſe. The frequent application of bliſters to the head and back, and an uſe of purgatives, are alſo highly uſeful and neceſſary.

When a bliſter is applied, it ought to be kept open as long as poſſible, by dreſſing it daily with a little ointment of a ſtimulating nature, made by

mixing up a few Spaniſh flies reduced to powder, with a ſmall quantity of yellow baſilicum: if it does not diſcharge much, or ſhould happen to dry up quickly, a ſeton in the neck may be ſubſtituted inſtead of it. Muſk, caſtor, aſafœtida, and ſuch other antiſpaſmodics, may be preſcribed if the patient will take medicines. Where there is great watchfulneſs, and a long continued want of reſt, opiates may be uſeful.

When madneſs has taken place in conſequence of great debility and weakneſs (as ſometimes happens at the cloſe of a nervous fever) all evacuations whatever muſt be avoided; a nutritive and reſtorative diet be allowed, and a regular courſe of chalybeates, ſtomachic bitters, and the Peruvian bark, entered upon; the patient taking at the ſame time ſuch daily exerciſe as his ſtrength will admit of: a moderate uſe of wine will alſo be proper.

Of Hemorrhages.

Causes. HEMORRHAGES uſually ariſe either from an overfulneſs of blood, too great a determination of it to a particular part of the body, or a diſſolved ſtate of the red globules, as takes place frequently in the ſcurvy, putrid fever, and confluent ſmall-pox: ſometimes they ariſe in conſequence of wounds and other injuries, or of ſudden fits of paſſion and violent exertions of ſtrength, which produce the rupture of a blood veſſel. They alſo now and then proceed from a peculiar temperament of the body, hence thoſe of weak lax fibres are very much prediſpoſed to hemorrhages. They are ſometimes periodical.

Symptoms. Every ſpecies of hemorrhage is accompanied with peculiar ſymptoms: great redneſs and heat in the face, dimneſs of ſight, and a ſenſe of diſtention, and fulneſs of the veſſels of the head, often precede a hemorrhage from the noſe. Hoarſeneſs, difficulty of breathing, oppreſſion at the breaſt, flatulency in the ſtomach and bowels, and coldneſs of the extremities, are the uſual attendants on a vomiting and ſpitting of blood. General languor, flatulency in the ſtomach and bowels, and ſudden darting pains extending from the back to the fundament, are ſymptomatic of the bleeding

piles. Great laſſitude, pains in the back and loins, tenſion of the lower region of the belly, paleneſs of the face, and coldneſs of the extremities, prognoſticate the coming on of an uterine hemorrhage. Nauſea, ſickneſs, pains in the loins and belly, and a previous ſtoppage in making water, threaten a diſcharge of bloody urine.

Prognostic. When a hemorrhage ariſes in conſequence of a putrid diſſolved ſtate of the blood, as happens in ſome malignant diſeaſes, it points out the near approach of death: when it prevails to ſuch a degree as to produce great debility, weakneſs, and faintings, dangerous conſequences are to be apprehended. If it takes place as a critical diſcharge to ſome other diſeaſe, it will prove highly ſerviceable, and, therefore, in ſuch a caſe ſhould never be ſtopped unleſs it is very ſevere indeed.

Treatment. If a diſcharge of blood takes place from the noſe in any inflammatory diſeaſe, it ought to be regarded as a ſalutary evacuation, and not be raſhly checked; neither ſhould it be haſtily ſtopped when it ariſes in ſtrong plethoric habits. When thoſe of weak relaxed fibres are attacked with it, or when the returns of the hemorrhage are ſo frequent and ſevere, as to produce great debility, faintings, coldneſs, and a ſinking of the pulſe, it muſt be put a ſtop to as expeditiouſly as poſſible. For this purpoſe, the patient ought conſtantly to keep

keep ſmall pieces of fine linen cloth, dipped in vinegar and water, to the noſe; and if this does not anſwer, ſoft lint, moiſtened in a ſolution of blue vitriol, or with a little traumatic balſam, and afterwards rolled in flour or burnt alum, may then be introduced up the noſtrils.

Should the bleeding baffle all theſe means, and ſtill continue violent, the patient, if a male, muſt be directed to put the whole of the private parts into a baſon of cold water, ſitting at the ſame time with his head conſiderably reclined backwards. When an internal uſe of medicine becomes neceſſary, nitre will be the moſt proper, which may be given in ſmall doſes of about ten grains each, and be repeated every two hours. A ſlight bleeding at the noſe is often readily ſtopped by making ſome cold application to the neck or back.

When a hemorrhage proceeds from an overfulneſs of blood, a very ſpare regimen ought to be purſued, and a doſe of ſome gentle purgative, ſuch as ſalts and manna, ſhould alſo be taken now and then: when it ariſes in conſequence of a putrid diſſolved ſtate of the blood, a liberal uſe of wine, Peruvian bark, elixir of vitriol, acids, and ſuch other antiſeptics muſt be recommended. See Putrid Fever.

In a ſpitting of blood, if any degree of feveriſh heat

heat attends, or if it is occaſioned by a blow, or ſome other ſuch injury, it will be prudent to draw off a few ounces of blood from the arm, and afterwards to give ſmall doſes of nitre every three or four hours, the patient at the ſame time drinking copiouſly of cold liquors, acidulated with lemon juice: if ſtronger aſtringents are required, thirty drops of the elixir of vitriol may be taken every three hours, in an ounce of an infuſion of red roſes; or a bolus compoſed of eight grains of alum with a little of the conſerve of roſes, may be uſed every four hours.

When a vomiting of blood ariſes, beſides the means recommended under the head of Pulmonary Conſumption (which ſee) ſmall and repeated doſes of opium ſhould be preſcribed. Thoſe who are ſubject to attacks either of a vomiting or ſpitting of blood, muſt carefully avoid all fits of paſſion and other violent exertions, and confine their diet to ſuch food as is light and nutritive: warm liquids of all kinds muſt likewiſe be abſtained from.

When bloody urine is voided, and ſome external injury has been the occaſion of it, it will be adviſable to bleed the patient, and keep his body open with emollient laxative clyſters. Small doſes of nitre, with a plentiful uſe of mucilaginous liquids, ſuch as linſeed tea, and thin ſolutions of gum arabic, may be ordered as medicines. If the complaint is occaſioned either by a ſtone in the kidney or bladder,

der, warm fomentations may be kept conſtantly applied to the region of the part affected; and beſides having recourſe to antiphlogiſtic means, ſuch as bleeding, and frequently injecting emollient laxative clyſters, to prevent any inflammation from ariſing, lime water may be taken for common drink, mixed with milk, in which a ſmall quantity of gum arabic has been diſſolved.

For the Treatment of Floodings, Immoderate Diſcharges of the Menſes, Bleeding Piles, and other Hemorrhages, ſee each under its diſtinct head.

Of Wounds and Bruises.

IN ſmall wounds which neither extend far, nor penetrate deep, nothing more will be neceſſary than to bring the divided edges in cloſe contact with each other, which may be effected by a narrow ſtrip of adheſive plaſter. In wounds which are of conſiderable extent and depth, it will frequently be neceſſary to put in a few ſtitches, in order to bring about an union of the parts which have been cut through. Large wounds of this nature frequently occur amongſt the negroes on a ſugar plantation, from the watchmen who are placed on the cane pieces being armed with cutlaſſes, with which they often mangle, in a moſt barbarous and cruel manner, all thoſe who attempt to commit depredations on them.

In

In wounds of all kinds, but more particularly in thoſe which are accompanied with a conſiderable degree of laceration of the parts, great care muſt be taken to remove all bits of gravel, dirt, ſand, or other extraneous bodies which may have lodged therein before the proper dreſſings are applied. If any ſlight degree of hemorrhage enſues, the application of a little fine lint dipped in traumatic balſam, or a ſtrong ſolution of blue vitriol, will readily put a ſtop to it: if it does not, and the loſs of blood is conſiderable, the mouth of the bleeding veſſel muſt then be encloſed in a ligature, if it can be got at. When a large veſſel is divided, a tourniquet, or proper bandage, ſhould immediately be applied, ſo as to make a ſufficient compreſſion, and thereby ſtop the effuſion of blood, until the ſurgeon can take it up; after which, this may be removed: if it is ſeated beyond his reach, his whole dependance muſt be placed on keeping up a conſtant compreſſion, until the mouth of the veſſel has perfectly cloſed up. Where a conſtant oozing out of blood takes place from a wound, fine lint rolled up in flour may be applied to it, with a view of abſorbing the moiſture.

If any degree of inflammation is likely to enſue in conſequence of a wound, a poultice of milk, bread, and ſweet oil, ought to be kept applied, until it is perfectly ſubſided, renewing it twice a day, and keeping the patient's body open with gentle laxatives.

laxatives. When the inflammation ſubſides, if the wound ſhould not diſcharge a proper yellow matter or pus, five or ſix large doſes of Peruvian bark muſt be taken every day, and a more generous diet ſhould be allowed. The wound may be dreſſed with ſome digeſtive ointment, ſuch as yellow baſilicum.

The tetanus and locked jaw are very apt to come on in warm climates, in conſequence of lacerated wounds; and whenever they ariſe from this cauſe, they are ſure to prove fatal. In all wounds of this nature it will be adviſable to give ſmall and continued doſes of opium from the very firſt, and to apply fine lint moiſtened with laudanum immediately to the injured parts.

In gun-ſhot wounds, the ball ſhould always be extracted as ſoon after the accident as poſſible, by dilating the orifice to a ſufficient ſize; but if this ſtep has been delayed until a conſiderable degree of inflammation has taken place, it muſt not be attempted, but recourſe be had to bleeding, purging, and an uſe of emollient fomentations and poultices, keeping the patient at the ſame time as quiet as poſſible.

In violent contuſions, where a conſiderable degree of tenſion, ſwelling, and inflammation prevail, poultices of rye-meal mixed up with vinegar

gar or Goulard's extract of lead, ſufficiently diluted with water, will be the moſt proper application.

In bruiſes where there is a conſiderable extravaſation of blood, occaſioning a lividneſs in the parts, diſcutient applications may be made; as ſuch, a ſolution of crude ſal ammoniac in vinegar and water, or in ſpirits of wine, may be made uſe of.

Wounds of all kinds come to a ſuppuration much quicker in warm climates than they do in cold ones, and very few chirurgical caſes are attended with fatal conſequences when ſkilfully treated, except lacerated wounds of tendinous parts.

Of Burns and Scalds.

WHEN burns or ſcalds are very ſevere, and are accompanied with a conſiderable degree of inflammation, an antiphlogiſtic courſe muſt be purſued, and the patient's body kept open with gentle laxatives. If any febrile heat attends, ſmall doſes of relaxant medicines, as mentioned under the head of the General Treatment of Fevers, ought to be given frequently, with the addition of a few grains of nitre to each.

The injured parts may be bathed with lime water, or a weak ſolution of Goulard's extract, twice or thrice

thrice a day, and afterwards be anointed with linſeed oil. If any dreſſings are neceſſary, fine ſoft linen ſpread with a little camphorated white ointment may be applied. If bliſters ariſe, they ought to be opened.

When the parts become livid and black, ſo as to threaten the coming on of a mortification, cloths dipped in a warm decoction of emollient herbs, with a ſmall addition of camphorated ſpirits of wine, muſt be kept conſtantly applied to them, and the Peruvian bark and wine muſt be given in conſiderable quantities.

Of Ulcers.

Causes. ULCERS uſually proceed either from an abceſs, wound, bruiſe, or ſome other external injury, and are afterwards kept up by a neglect of proper cleanlineſs, and the neceſſary means for healing them up: they alſo frequently ariſe from a bad habit of body, and from too free an uſe of ſpirituous liquors. With many people they act as drains in carrying off ſome morbid humour from the body.

Treatment. When ulcers are of long ſtanding, and have become habitual, or when they ſerve as drains, in carrying off ſome peccant humour from the body, they ſhould by no means be healed up,

up, without procuring ſome other artificial diſcharge, either by means of iſſues or a ſeton, as many people fall martyrs to imprudences of this nature. If an ulcer has aroſe in conſequence of neglecting a wound at firſt, and is recent, it may then be healed up as expeditiouſly as poſſible. Should it not diſcharge a thick yellow matter or pus, a poultice of bread and milk, with a ſmall addition of hog's lard, muſt then be applied to it, and this be renewed every morning and evening. The patient may alſo be directed to take about an ounce of the powder of the Peruvian bark every day, until a proper ſuppuration is procured; after which the ulcer may be dreſſed with dry lint, laying a pledget of fine tow ſpread with yellow baſilicum ointment over all. Due care is to be taken, however, to cleanſe it very well before the dreſſings are applied, by waſhing it firſt with an emollient bath, and then with a weak ſolution of Goulard's extract: if the edges of the ulcer become high and callous, or if any proud or protuberant fleſh ariſes, the frequent application of a little blueſtone or red precipitate will be neceſſary.

Very foul ulcers are cleanſed moſt readily by waſhing them daily with a little tincture of myrrh, and then applying a poultice of freſh caſſava-root morning and evening.

In ulcers of very long ſtanding, which have proceeded

ceeded from a bad habit of body, alterative medicines have often a very good effect. Diſſolve five grains of corroſive ſublimate in a pint of old rum or brandy, and direct a table ſpoonful to be taken every morning and evening, diminiſhing the doſe, ſhould the above quantity produce any ſoreneſs of the mouth, or griping pains in the bowels. A decoction of the woods as recommended under the head of the Venereal Diſeaſe, may be uſed at the ſame time with the alterative ſolution. Drying applications are frequently made uſe of to heal up ulcers, the moſt effectual of which is the powder of verdigriſe.

When an ulcer proceeds from a ſcorbutic habit of body, or from ſome old venereal taint, the medicines which have been adviſed under theſe heads muſt be reſorted to, beſides attending to the ulcer. In the treatment of ulcers, much will depend on the patient himſelf; wherefore it will be neceſſary to caution him againſt making uſe of ſalted meats, high-ſeaſoned diſhes, ſpirituous liquors, immoderate exerciſe, and the keeping the diſeaſed part in a pendent poſition for any length of time.

It is an opinion pretty generally entertained by the owners of eſtates in the Weſt-Indies, that the cure of ulcers among negroes is conſiderably protracted by their eating ſugar-canes; but this hypotheſis is certainly erroneous. It is very true, that

ulcers become more inveterate during the crop ſeaſon than at any other time of the year; but this ſhould be attributed not only to the additional labour which the ſlaves then undergo, but alſo to their walking conſtantly barefoot amongſt the cane thraſh, the particles of which prove a great ſtimulus to any part that is the leaſt tender or ulcerated.

Of Sprains.

ACCIDENTS of this kind moſt frequently happen in the wriſts, knees, and ancles, and are uſually occaſioned by a ſlip, or ſome ſudden effort, or violent exertion.

When any conſiderable degree of ſwelling and pain attend ſuch injuries, the limb ſhould be kept at perfect reſt, and a poultice of rye meal mixed up with vinegar, or Goulard's extract of lead, muſt be applied all round the part affected, and this be renewed twice a day, until theſe inconveniences are entirely removed; after which it may be rubbed frequently with camphorated ſpirits of wine or ſoap liniment.

In weakneſſes of particular parts which have proceeded from ſprains, very happy effects have often been derived from pouring cold water on the diſeaſed joint, from the ſpout of a tea-kettle elevated to a conſiderable height, or a pump may be uſed with more certain effect, if as convenient. To aſſiſt its operation,

operation, either a bandage or ſtrengthening plaſter ſhould be worn conſtantly round the part affected, as a ſupport to it.

Of Ruptures.

Causes. RUPTURES generally ariſe in grown people, from carrying heavy burdens, or from ſome ſudden and violent exertion of ſtrength, whereby ſome of the fibres of the muſcles become lacerated, and a portion of the caul, or ſome part of the inteſtines thereby inſinuates itſelf, ſo as to occaſion a conſiderable tumor.

In very young children, they often proceed from exceſſive fits of crying, during which, ſome part of the bowels is forced beyond the ring of the muſcles in the groin, through which the teſticles deſcend into the ſcrotum, or bag.

Pregnant women who have had many children, are very ſubject to a rupture at the navel, from the violent diſtention of all the parts, which prevails at an advanced ſtage of pregnancy. Negro children are alſo much afflicted with this ſpecies of rupture.

Treatment. Ruptures may frequently be entirely removed in children by making them wear a proper bandage or truſs conſtantly. In old ſubjects, where the diſeaſe has been of long ſtanding,

it often happens, that the portion of the gut or caul which occupies the rupture, forms adhefions to the neighbouring parts of the cyft or bag which encloſes it, in which caſe, making uſe of any compreſſion would be attended with conſiderable riſk and danger. This event may, however, eaſily be aſcertained, by inquiring of the patient whether or not the protruded parts ever wholly retire to their natural ſituation, of which he may be pretty certain, by the difference of feeling, and the flabbineſs of the ſcrotum, which prevail when they do. When no adhefion has taken place, the contents of the rupture ſhould immediately be reduced, by laying the patient on his back, and ordering him to make a full and deep inſpiration; at which time the operator muſt puſh back the protruded parts through the ring of the muſcles into their natural place. Having effected a complete reduction, he muſt then apply a proper bandage or truſs over the part, and this ought to be worn during the remainder of the patient's life; as from a neglect in ſo doing, it often happens that an obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and a high degree of inflammation and ſtrangulation of the gut enſue, which, if not ſoon removed, will be ſucceeded by a mortification.

When any portion of the inteſtines becomes ſtrangulated (which is eaſily known by the ſevere vomitings, obſtinate coſtiveneſs, acute pain in the part, and other ſymptoms of inflammation which attend

attend ſuch an event) immediate recourſe muſt be had to antiphlogiſtic means, ſuch as bleeding, the frequent injection of oily laxative clyſters, and the application of warm emollient fomentations to the parts. If theſe means fail in procuring the deſired end, the patient muſt be put into a warm bath for a few minutes, and when taken out of it the fumes ariſing from burning tobacco are to be thrown up into the inteſtines by the proper machine invented for that purpoſe: a ſtrong infuſion of it may be ſubſtituted, if the former mode of uſing it proves ineffectual.

When all attempts to overcome the ſtrangulation are fruitleſs, and there is danger of a mortification enſuing, the proper operation ſhould be performed without loſs of time, as death, in all probability, will be the conſequence, if it is delayed until that event has taken place; which may be known by the ſinking of the pulſe, flabbineſs of the parts, hiccups, total ceſſation of pain, and other like ſymptoms, which always ariſe on ſuch an occaſion.

Thoſe who are ruptured muſt carefully avoid all kinds of flatulent food and fermented liquors, as alſo any long continued coſtiveneſs, or ſudden and violent exertions of ſtrength, ſevere exerciſe, or expoſures to wet and cold, and they ſhould alſo conſtantly wear a truſs, which, by making a proper compreſſion, will ſerve to keep the parts in their

natural places: although the wearing of it may, perhaps, prove a little irkſome at firſt, yet, after a ſhort time, it will not occaſion the leaſt inconvenience.

Of a Suspension of the Vital Powers from Drowning.

PERSONS who die from drowning, no doubt, ſuffer from the intervention of apoplexy; and although in caſes of this nature, the heart and lungs ſeem to have ſuſtained great injury, yet the brain is the part generally moſt affected.

Treatment. As by a purſuance of proper means, it often happens that many people are again reſtored to life, although they ſeem apparently dead when taken out of the water, no perſon meeting with an accident of this nature ſhould therefore be deſerted, and given up as irrecoverable, without adopting every method which may promiſe to bring about a reſtoration of the natural heat of the body, and the due performance of the vital functions.

As ſoon as the perſon is taken out of the water, he muſt be ſtripped of his wet clothes, and wiped perfectly dry, after which he ſhould be put into warm blankets, and every part of his body be well rubbed with warm ſalt or hot aſhes, for a conſiderable

able length of time; a vein may likewiſe be opened in the arm or neck; volatile ſalts or ſpirits of hartſhorn may be held to the noſe, and a pipe may be introduced into the throat, through which the ſurgeon ſhould blow very forcibly, in order to expand the lungs, and put them in motion, if poſſible.

If theſe means fail, the perſon ſhould be immerſed in a warm bath up to the chin for about ten minutes, and when taken out of it, the ſmoke ariſing from burning tobacco may be thrown up into the inteſtines with the proper machine invented for that purpoſe. If the leaſt ſign of a reſtoration of life and reſpiration ſhould afterwards appear, ſomething of a warm cordial nature ought frequently to be poured down the patient's throat, until he comes perfectly to himſelf again; when this is effected, a gentle emetic and purgative may be given to carry off any water that may have lodged in the ſtomach and bowels.

Electricity may be tried when the before-mentioned means prove ineffectual.

Of the Palsy.

IN the palsy there is a diminution, or loss, of the powers of motion and sensibility in one or more parts of the body; it is sometimes confined to a particular part, and at other times an entire side of the body, from the head downwards, is affected, which is called an hemiplegia.

Causes. Palsy may arise either from the translations of morbid matter, the suppression of some usual evacuation, or a pressure made on the nerves by ligatures, wounds, or tumors. It may be brought on also by a peculiar affection of the muscles, or by some interruption of the nervous influence. A long continued application of sedative medicines frequently produces this disorder, hence those whose occupations subject them to mineral effluvia, and those who are constantly handling white lead, such as Glaziers and Painters, are very liable to be affected with it: it is frequently an attendant on apoplexy and epilepsy. Whatever tends to relax and enervate the whole system as (debaucheries of all kinds) will readily give rise to paralytic affections.

Symptoms. It usually comes on with a sudden and immediate loss of the sensibility and motion of the parts; but, in a few instances, it is preceded by a numbness, coldness, paleness, flaccidity, and slight

ſlight convulſive twitches. When the head is affected, the mouth is diſtorted, the mind is impaired, the memory is deſtroyed, and the few words that are ſpoke are uttered with great incoherence and difficulty. When the diſeaſe has taken poſſeſſion of the extremities, and has been of any continuance, it not only produces a loſs of motion and ſenſibility, but alſo a very great flaccidity and waſting away in the muſcles of the parts affected.

Prognostic. When the palſy makes an attack at an advanced period of life, or affects any of the vital parts, as the brain, heart, and lungs, or when it ariſes in conſequence of a preceding apoplexy, it uſually terminates fatally in a very ſhort time.

Treatment. If the diſorder is confined to ſome particular part, the uſe of external ſtimulating applications will be abſolutely neceſſary; and for this purpoſe the parts may be rubbed ſeveral times a day with a fleſh bruſh, and afterwards be anointed with a liniment compoſed of two parts of camphorated oil, and one of the volatile ſpirit of ſal ammoniac. If theſe remedies fail in procuring the deſired effects, we may apply cataplaſms of muſtard, horſe-radiſh, and garlic, or bliſters, which may be renewed every now and then. Electricity may alſo be made uſe of, giving the ſhock immediately to the part affected.

If

If it has arofe in conſequence of any preſſure upon a nerve, we ſhould immediately endeavour to remove it; if it has proceeded from an extravaſation of ſome fluid, the ſpeedy abſorption thereof ſhould be promoted, if poſſible.

When the diſeaſe is general, and affects ſeveral different parts of the body, beſides having recourſe to the before-mentioned applications, we ſhould alſo recommend the internal uſe of ſtimulating medicines. The patient may take a table ſpoonful of bruiſed muſtard ſeed, three or four times a day, or he may ſubſtitute any of the following preſcriptions. Form a ſcruple of volatile ſalts of hartſhorn, ten grains of caſtor, and three of camphor, into a bolus, with a little conſerve of roſes, and direct it to be uſed three times a day: or mix half an ounce of volatile fetid ſpirit, with two drachms of tincture of caſtor, and one of compound ſpirits of lavender, of which a tea ſpoonful will be a ſufficient doſe, three or four times a day: or take three drachms of gum guaiacum, half an ounce of the powder of valerian, and half a drachm of volatile ſalts of hartſhorn, to which add fifteen drops of the oil of ſaſſafras; then form them into an electuary of a proper conſiſtence, with a ſufficient quantity of the ſirup of ginger, and direct the bulk of a nutmeg to be taken as frequently as the former. A cupful of tea, drawn from bruiſed muſtard ſeed, or horſeradiſh, may be drank after each doſe.

When

When any coſtiveneſs prevails, ſtomachic purges may be given: the tincture of rhubarb, or ſacred elixir, will be the moſt proper.

The patient's diet ought to be light and nutritive, and for ordinary drink, wine ſufficiently diluted with water may be allowed. If he is able to walk, he ſhould take ſuch exerciſe two or three times a day as his ſtrength will admit of, even although obliged to make uſe of crutches; if a total inability of all motion prevails, he muſt then be carried abroad in ſome proper vehicle; if he reſides in either of the iſlands of Jamaica or Nevis, he may bathe the paralytic parts in the warm baths which are there to be met with, and he may alſo drink the water with advantage. Flannel ſhould be worn next to the ſkin in all paralytic caſes.

Of the Apoplexy.

THIS diſeaſe is attended with a ſudden deprivation of all the ſenſes, and a loſs of motion in all parts of the body, except in the heart and lungs. It may be known by the laborious breathing, fulneſs of the pulſe, and the appearance of total inſenſibility which prevail.

Causes. It ariſes in ſtrong plethoric habits from the determination of too great a quantity of blood to the head, which occaſions either a preſſure on the

the brain, or a rupture of ſome conſiderable veſſel. Thoſe who have very ſhort necks, and are at the ſame time very corpulent, are much prediſpoſed to attacks of this diſeaſe. It is ſometimes brought on by ſudden and violent fits of paſſion, or other emotions of the mind, as alſo by eating immoderately and drinking freely, or by a ſudden ſuppreſſion of ſome long accuſtomed diſcharge, or by an extravaſation of watery lymph on the ſurface of the brain. When the diſeaſe proceeds from the laſt of theſe cauſes, it is diſtinguiſhed by the name of Serous Apoplexy; and when from an extravaſation of blood, it is then called a Sanguineous Apoplexy.

Symptoms. It is ſometimes preceded by inactivity, dulneſs, heavineſs of the eyes, giddineſs of the head, ſtupor, and ſudden ſtartings; but in general the perſon falls down ſuddenly, the eyes ſwell, the mouth continues wide open, and diſcharges a frothy ſpittle, the breathing is very difficult, the veſſels of the head ſeem diſtended with blood, and the pulſe is very full and ſeemingly obſtructed. If theſe ſymptoms go off, the ſenſes of feeling and motion are again reſtored; but if they continue long, or a freſh attack enſues, the perſon will ſoon be deprived of life.

Prognostic. If the reſpiration is very much oppreſſed, the fit of long duration, the perſon advanced

vanced in years, and the pulſe irregular, death will certainly be the conſequence.

TREATMENT. Due care ought to be taken during the continuance of the fit, to remove all compreſſion from about the patient's neck, and to ſupport his head of a conſiderable height, by applying pillows underneath it. This being done, the chamber ſhould be thrown open, ſo as to admit of a perfect and free admiſſion of air, and twelve or fourteen ounces of blood ſhould be drawn from the temporal artery, or jugular vein, in preference to taking it from the arm. Bliſters and ſtimulating cataplaſms may next be applied, putting the former to the back and ancles, and the latter to the palms of the hands and ſoles of the feet.

Stimulating clyſters, compoſed of purgative ſalts diſſolved in warm water, may likewiſe be injected frequently. As ſoon as the patient can be made to ſwallow, we may pour the following draught into his mouth, and repeat it every hour. Take a tea ſpoonful of the tincture of aſafœtida, and another of that of caſtor, to which add ten drops of the ſpirits of hartſhorn, and half an ounce of peppermint water.

When he is perfectly recovered from the fit, a ſtomachic purge of about an once of the ſacred tincture may be ordered.

In

In order to guard againſt any freſh attack, a regular courſe of antiſpaſmodic medicines muſt be entered upon; for which purpoſe, either of the following preſcriptions, or any of thoſe mentioned under the head of Epilepſy, may be uſed. Mix three drachms of the volatile tincture of valerian, and two of fetid ſpirit, with four ounces of penny-royal water, of which let two table ſpoonfuls be taken thrice a day: or twenty drops of ether added to a little water, may be taken three or four times a day. A continued uſe of bliſters, iſſues, or a ſeton, will likewiſe be proper.

Thoſe who are ſubject to attacks of this diſeaſe ſhould be cautious to keep the body open, and to confine themſelves to a ſpare diet, carefully abſtaining from meat ſuppers, and all ſuch things as are hard of digeſtion: the mind ought to be kept as tranquil and undiſturbed as poſſible; nothing ſhould be worn tight round the neck in the day time, and, when in bed, the head ſhould be ſupported of a conſiderable height; all expoſures to the meridian ſun ſhould be avoided. Small bleedings now and then may tend to prevent an attack of the apoplexy in perſons that are prediſpoſed to it from being of too plethoric a habit of body.

The Coup de Soliel, or ſtroke of the ſun, which ſo frequently happens in warm climates, to ſuch as work under its immediate influence, ſeems evidently to be a ſpecies of apoplexy, and ought to be treated much

much in the ſame manner. When it does not prove immediately mortal, as is, however, generally the caſe, a conſiderable evacuation ſhould ſpeedily be made, both by bleeding and purging: recourſe ſhould likewiſe be had to diaphoretic medicines and cool diluting liquids, as mentioned under the head of Acute Fever. Bathing the head and temples with cold vinegar and water, will alſo be attended with a good effect.

Of the Epilepsy.

IN a fit of the epilepſy there is a convulſive motion of the whole body, attended with a ſudden loſs of all ſenſe, both external and internal. Men are more ſubject to its attacks than women.

Causes. It may ariſe from injuries done to the head by external violence, ſuch as blows or bruiſes: it may alſo proceed from a preſſure on the nerves, either from a lodgment of water in the cavities of the brain, or from concretions and polypi. Violent affections of the nervous ſyſtem, ſudden frights, violent fits of paſſion, the ſuppreſſion of ſome long accuſtomed evacuation, and worms, will ſometimes occaſion epileptic fits.

Symptoms. The fit is ſometimes preceded by a heavy pain in the head, dimneſs of ſight, noiſe in the ears, palpitations at the heart, flatulency in the bowels,

bowels, and a ſmall degree of ſtupor; but in general the patient falls down ſuddenly, the fingers become clinched up in the hands, the eyes are diſtorted, a loſs of underſtanding and feeling, as alſo a general convulſion of the whole body, take place, and a frothy ſaliva is diſcharged from the mouth. When he recovers from the fit, he feels very languid and exhauſted, and has not the leaſt recollection of what has paſſed during its continuance.

Prognostic. It will be a difficult matter to eradicate the diſeaſe, when the attacks are frequent and of long duration, as alſo when they have come on after the age of puberty, or have proceeded from an hereditary diſpoſition. When they have come on at an early age, and have been occaſioned by worms, or other accidental cauſes, a perfect cure may, perhaps, be effected.

Treatment. The patient ſhould, in the firſt place, be cautioned to guard carefully againſt all ſuch cauſes as are apt to bring on a freſh attack of the diſeaſe; for which reaſon, the mind muſt be kept perfectly tranquil and compoſed. He ſhould be cautioned againſt putting himſelf at any time in a hazardous ſituation, leſt a fit ſhould then come on; and he never ſhould go abroad without a careful attendant with him.

During the continuance of the fit, great care ſhould

ſhould be taken that the perſon does not injure himſelf by the violent ſtruggles which he makes: his hands and feet muſt therefore be properly confined, and a free acceſs of freſh air ſhould be admitted to him. As the diſeaſe generally ariſes in weak and irritable habits, it will never be neceſſary to uſe the lancet, but it will be highly requiſite to keep the body open, by gentle laxatives, where there is a tendency to coſtiveneſs.

If it is ſuſpected to ariſe from an affection of the ſtomach, a gentle emetic of ipecacuanha may be given. Should we have reaſon to conclude that worms have been the occaſional cauſe, then the proper medicines recommended for the deſtruction of thoſe animals muſt be made uſe of.

When the head is much affected, perpetual bliſters, iſſues, or a ſeton, may be made trial of. If the diſeaſe proceeds from an affection of the nervous ſyſtem, we muſt adviſe the patient to enter upon a regular courſe of antiſpaſmodics, ſuch as caſtor, aſafœtida, valerian, &c. which may be given in any of the following forms. Beat up two drachms of the powder of valerian, a drachm and a half of aſafœtida, and the ſame quantity of caſtor, with as much ſirup as will make them into a maſs, out of which form pills containing five grains each, and direct four to be taken morning and night: or a ſcruple of valerian, with three grains of camphor

and five of aſafœtida, may be formed into a bolus with a little conſerve of roſes; and this be taken three times a day: or twenty or thirty drops of ether in a little water may be ſubſtituted, if the former do not anſwer the deſired purpoſe.

If the patient gives a preference to taking the medicines in a liquid form, the preſcriptions may be varied accordingly. Mix two ounces of the volatile tincture of valerian, one of the tincture of aſafœtida, and two drachms of the compound ſpirits of lavender, with four ounces of pennyroyal water, and order a table ſpoonful for a doſe to be repeated every four hours: or thirty drops of equal parts of the tincture of caſtor, aſafœtida, and valerian, may be taken ſeveral times a day.

When the above remedies fail in procuring a proper effect, and the diſeaſe is found to proceed from ſome error or defect in the nervous ſyſtem, it will be proper to add the aſſiſtance of medicines that are poſſeſſed of a bracing and ſtrengthening power, ſuch as chalybeates, bitters, and the Peruvian bark (ſee Dropſy and General Relaxation): mix up an ounce of the Peruvian bark, ſix drachms of the powder of valerian, and half an ounce of the ruſt of ſteel, with as much ſirup as will be ſufficient to form them into an electuary, to which add twenty drops of the oil of aniſeed, and direct the bulk of a nutmeg to be taken three or four times a day.

The

The uſe of a cold bath has, in ſome caſes of epilepſy, been attended with good effects, as has likewiſe that of electricity.

The diet ſhould conſiſt of ſuch things as are nutritive and eaſy of digeſtion; all thoſe that generate flatulency muſt be carefully avoided.

Of the Hiccups.

HICCUPS ariſe from a ſpaſmodic affection of the ſtomach and diaphragm, owing to ſome peculiar irritation.

Causes. They often proceed from an error in diet, and not drinking a quantity of liquids proportionable to the ſolids that are eaten. They frequently ariſe from injuries done to the ſtomach and other viſcera, and often come on towards the termination of many acute diſeaſes. They are alſo an attendant ſymptom on a mortification.

Prognostic. When they are a primary diſeaſe, or proceed from an error in diet, they may eaſily be removed; but when they ariſe in any acute diſorder, or after a mortification has taken place, they are uſually the forerunner of death.

Treatment. For the removal of a common

hiccup, little more is required than to retain the breath for a conſiderable time, and every now and then to take a draught of cold water. An excitement of ſome degree of fear or ſudden ſurpriſe, has frequently been obſerved to remove a ſevere attack of the hiccups.

When they ariſe from an acidity in the ſtomach, a little magneſia will be the moſt proper remedy, which may be taken in the quantity of a tea ſpoonful twice or thrice a day. If they have proceeded from ſome poiſonous matter which has got into the ſtomach, oil and milk muſt then be ſwallowed in conſiderable quantities: when they are owing to an inflammation of the ſtomach, beſides purſuing an antiphlogiſtic courſe, warm fomentations muſt be kept conſtantly applied all over the region of it.

If the diſeaſe proves obſtinate, antiſpaſmodic medicines and remedies ſhould be employed. Ten or fifteen grains of muſk, made up into a bolus, with a little conſerve of roſes, may be taken four times a day, to each of which may be added the third of a grain of opium: or a tea ſpoonful of anodyne ether may be taken as frequently as the former in a little water: a large plaſter of Venice treacle ſpread on leather, over which a ſmall quantity of powdered mace, nutmeg, and cloves, have been ſprinkled, may alſo be applied to the pit of the patient's ſtomach; if after laying on for ſome hours it ſhould not

not procure relief, a bliſter may then be ſubſtituted inſtead of it.

When hiccups have aroſe from a preceding mortification, or are attendant on ſome acute or malignant diſeaſe, no advantage can be derived from medicine, or any other means whatever.

Of the Cramp in the Stomach.

Causes. IT is frequently produced by making uſe of improper food, and is moſt apt to attack thoſe of an hyſterical and hypochondriacal conſtitution.

Symptoms. It is always accompanied with great pain and violent ſpaſms.

Prognostic. A conſiderable degree of danger always attends this complaint, but more particularly ſo when the ſpaſms are ſevere, frequent, and of long duration.

Treatment. When the pain is very acute, and the ſpaſms return with great frequency, warm fomentations ſhould be kept conſtantly applied all over the region of the ſtomach, and the following draught ſhould be taken every two hours, until eaſe is procured. Mix thirty-five drops of laudanum and two of the oil of aniſeed, with a tea ſpoonful

of the tincture of caſtor, and an ounce of peppermint water.

If the patient is affected with any vomiting, that prevents the medicine from being retained on the ſtomach, it may then be given in the form of a clyſter, by mixing it with eight or ten ounces of water gruel: when theſe means fail, the warm bath may be tried.

When the ſpaſms have entirely ceaſed, it will be adviſable to give a ſtomachic purge of the ſacred tincture on the ſucceeding day, of which about an ounce will be a ſufficient doſe.

Thoſe who are ſubject to ſpaſmodic affections of the ſtomach and bowels ſhould avoid all kinds of flatulent food and fermented liquors.

Of the Tetanus and Locked Jaw.

IN the tetanus, the ſenſes remain perfect and entire, but the muſcles of the whole body are affected with one univerſal ſpaſm. In the locked jaw, the ſpaſm is confined ſolely to that particular part.

Causes. Some people entertain an idea that negroes are more prediſpoſed to attacks of this complaint than white people: they certainly are more frequently

frequently afflicted with it; but this circumſtance does not ariſe from any conſtitutional prediſpoſition, but from their being more expoſed to punctures and bruiſes in the feet, from ſplinters of wood, nails, broken glaſs, and ſharp ſtones, by their going conſtantly barefoot.

The moſt general cauſe of the tetanus, is a wound of a membranous or tendinous part, by ſome extraneous body which has either punctured or lodged itſelf, and thereby creates a vaſt deal of irritation. The diſeaſe is alſo frequently the conſequence of lacerated wounds. In very young children it is ſometimes occaſioned by a lodgment of acrid matter in the inteſtines (ſee the Jaw Fall): expoſure to cold ſometimes gives riſe to it. The locked jaw is ſometimes a conſequence of the amputation of a limb; but ſuch an event is by no means ſo frequent in warm climates as in cold ones, although the tetanus is a diſorder more univerſally met with in the former than in the latter.

Symptoms. When the laſt-mentioned diſeaſe has been brought on by a puncture or wound, the ſymptoms will ſhew themſelves generally about the tenth day; but when it has proceeded from an expoſure to cold, they will make their appearance much ſooner, and will alſo be accompanied with a ſmall degree of fever. It ſometimes comes on gradually, as, perhaps, only a ſlight crick or ſtiff-

neſs is at firſt perceived in the neck and ſhoulders, which after a ſhort time becomes conſiderably increaſed, and extend ſall along the ſpine of the back; a tightneſs or uneaſy ſenſation is then felt about the cheſt, and is attended with a ſevere pain juſt under the extremity of the breaſt bone; a ſtiffneſs alſo takes place in the jaws, which ſoon increaſes to ſuch a height that they are at laſt perfectly locked and cloſed together; the ſwallowing is impeded, and the ſpaſms at length become general over the whole body, ſo that on each attack the perſon experiences very acute pain, and is raiſed with a kind of ſudden ſpring from off the place on which he lays. From the remembrance of what he has felt during the continuance of the laſt ſpaſm, and from the apprehenſion of a ſucceeding one, his countenance expreſſes great melancholy and diſtreſs, and he endeavours as much as poſſible to avoid every kind of motion, and even to ſpeak or drink; the belly is coſtive and appears flattened and drawn inwards, the eyes are languid, and the tongue ſo ſtiff that there is hardly a poſſibility of making out what words are uttered. After ſome days continuance, the violence and frequency of the attacks, together with the impoſſibility of getting any kind of nutriment down the patient's throat, at laſt totally exhauſt the ſtrength, the pulſe becomes irregular, and one univerſal ſpaſm puts a final period to a miſerable ſtate of exiſtence.

PROGNOSTIC.

PROGNOSTIC. When a tetanus has taken place in conſequence of a lacerated wound or puncture of ſome membranous or tendinous part, it uſually proves fatal, as does likewiſe a locked jaw when it ariſes in conſequence of a chirurgical operation. When either of theſe have been brought on by an expoſure to cold, they may, in moſt inſtances, be removed by a timely uſe of proper remedies, although, perhaps, it will be a conſiderable time before the patient will recover his former ſtrength.

TREATMENT. Notwithſtanding that our endeavours will not, in all probability, be crowned with ſucceſs, when the diſeaſe ariſes from a wound or puncture of any membranous or tendinous part, yet we ſhould not ſuffer a patient to remain in ſo miſerable a ſtate of exiſtence without endeavouring to afford him at leaſt ſome temporary relief or alleviation of his pains.

On being applied to for advice, we ſhould endeavour to inveſtigate and find out the cauſe which has given riſe to the diſorder. If found to proceed from a wound or puncture, we ſhould then very carefully examine the injured part, and immediately extract any extraneous body that may have lodged therein, taking care at the ſame time to dilate the wound to a ſufficient ſize, that the neceſſary dreſſings may afterwards be applied in cloſe contact with them.

This

This ſtep being taken, it may, perhaps, be attended with good effects, to pour a ſmall quantity of laudanum into the wound every three or four hours, dreſſing it with dry lint, and then laying a pledget of fine tow ſpread with digeſtive ointment over all.

A tetanus is ſometimes ſuppoſed to ariſe from the partial diviſion of a nerve or tendon: when this is ſuſpected to be the caſe, a deep inciſion ſhould be made into the part which has been injured, ſo as to divide the tendinous and nervous fibres entirely, and then the ſame mode of proceeding as in the former inſtance is to be adopted.

The parts moſt affected by ſpaſm may be rubbed every now and then with anodyne balſam. If the jaws are not too firmly locked to inſinuate a ſpoon betwixt the teeth, the following draught may be poured down the patient's throat every two hours, increaſing the quantity of laudanum in each, if the ſpaſms are not ſoon found to abate in their violence. Diſſolve eight grains of muſk in an ounce of cinnamon water, and add fifty drops of laudanum. The attention muſt be directed to the effects produced by the laudanum, and not to the quantity of it which is taken, as ſeveral inſtances are recorded by medical writers, where an ounce of ſolid opium has been given in the courſe of twenty-four hours, when the ſpaſms have been very frequent

and

and ſevere. It will always, however, be prudent and right to begin with ſmall doſes, and increaſe them gradually if they are found ineffectual.

Throughout the whole courſe of the diſeaſe, the body muſt be kept open either by laxative clyſters or purgatives.

In ſome caſes where the fore teeth are quite perfect, it may be neceſſary to extract one or two of them, in order to introduce a ſpoon into the mouth, for the purpoſe of giving the neceſſary medicines.

To procure a relaxation of the ſpaſms, it has been uſual to make uſe of the warm bath, but in all the inſtances of a recovery from this diſeaſe which have taken place within my knowledge and practice, the cold bath was ſubſtituted inſtead of the former. A large pailful of cold water was thrown upon the patient every two hours, after which he was wiped dry, and again put to bed. The before-mentioned draught was then given to him, and the parts moſt affected with ſpaſm were well rubbed with anodyne balſam. When the patient was ſo far recovered as to be able to ſwallow with facility, the Peruvian bark and wine were then given freely.

It has been recommended by ſome practitioners to

to excite a ſalivation; but I never found it anſwer. Whenever it is attempted, the warm bath may be uſed at the ſame time, with a view of bringing it on more quickly.

When the diſeaſe has proceeded from an expoſure to cold, it is apt to be attended with ſome ſlight inflammatory ſymptoms, which it will be neceſſary to abate, by taking away a few ounces of blood from the arm. After this, the former mode of treatment (allowing for the non-exiſtence of any wound or puncture) may be purſued. Diaphoretic medicines joined with opiates, will be proper; wherefore fifteen or twenty drops of antimonial wine ſhould be added to each draught.

In the locked jaw, ariſing from amputations and other chirurgical operations, our only hope muſt be placed on an internal uſe of opium, although, indeed, it ſeldom proves effectual. It has been recommended in theſe caſes to apply lint dipped in laudanum to the wound.

The Jaw Fall is placed amongſt the number of diſeaſes incident to young children.

OF

OF THE DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN.

Of Menstruation.

MENSTRUATION takes place at a much earlier period of life in warm climates than in cold ones, as in the former it often appears at the age of ten or eleven years, whereas, in the latter, very ſeldom before fifteen. It alſo ceaſes much ſooner with women who reſide in warm climates, than it does with thoſe who are inhabitants of cold ones. It evidently ſeems to give a diſpoſition to the female organs of generation to be acted upon by the male ſemen, ſo as to fit them for impregnation, as women ſeldom if ever bear children before they have menſtruated, and few or none ever become pregnant after a final ſtoppage of the menſes.

The

The firſt appearance of the hemorrhage is uſually preceded by a ſwelling of the breaſts, and a ſenſe of fulneſs at the lower region of the belly, accompanied with ſevere pains, and often with ſome ſlight hyſterical affection, all of which ceaſe again as ſoon as the flow of blood takes place.

For the two or three firſt times of its appearing, it is very apt to be ſomewhat irregular, both as to the quantity of blood diſcharged, and the period of its return; but after this, it uſually obſerves ſtated times, and pretty near the ſame quantity is loſt at each viſitation, unleſs ſome irregularity takes place. The menſes generally continue to flow for about four or five days, and diminiſh gradually for the two or three laſt: the quantity of blood diſcharged at each time being about five or ſix ounces. Some women menſtruate every three weeks, and others not quite once a month. Thoſe who are pregnant, and ſuch as give ſuck, are ſeldom troubled with any flow of the menſes.

The period of life at which menſtruation ceaſes is always a very critical one to females, as the conſtitution then undergoes a very conſiderable change, and it happens not unfrequently, that chronical complaints then take place, which ſometimes prove fatal.

When the menſes ceaſe ſuddenly in women of a full plethoric

plethoric habit of body, they ſhould take care to confine themſelves to a more ſpare diet than uſual; they ſhould likewiſe take regular exerciſe, and keep their body perfectly open, by uſing ſome gentle laxative, as lenitive electuary, the purgative quality of which may be increaſed if not found ſufficiently powerful, by adding a few grains of the powder of jalap to each doſe.

If ulcers break out in the legs or other parts of the body on a total ceſſation of the menſes, they ſhould be regarded as critical diſcharges, and muſt by no means be healed up, without making ſome other drain, either by iſſues or a ſeton.

Of an Obstruction of the Menses.

Causes. EXPOSURES to cold, anxiety, uneaſineſs of mind, confinement, inactivity, improper food, ſharp acids, ſtrong aſtringents, a weak and relaxed ſtate of the ſolids, ſevere evacuations, deficiency of vital heat, tight lacing, and the like, are the cauſes which are moſt productive of an obſtruction of the menſes in young women. The diſeaſe is now and then ſymptomatic of ſome other complaint.

Symptoms. Heavineſs, liſtleſſneſs to motion, giddineſs, a ſenſe of great weight over the eyes, pains

pains in the head, back, and loins, pale viſage, palpitations at the heart, flatulency and acidities in the ſtomach and bowels, tenſion of the womb, hyſteric fits, and a quick weak pulſe, uſually attend on an obſtruction of the menſes. In ſome caſes where they do not make their appearance at a proper age, a hardneſs of the pulſe, hemorrhages from the noſe, lungs, and other parts of the body, hectic heats and fluſhings, a cough, and ulceration of the lungs, are apt to take place.

Prognostic. It often proves a difficult taſk to bring on a flow of the menſes in young women who have never had any viſitation of them; but when they have ceaſed ſuddenly, from an expoſure to cold or any ſuch cauſe, they may eaſily be reſtored by purſuing proper ſteps.

Treatment. As the diſeaſe ſometimes depends on particular affections of the mind, every attention ſhould be paid to keep it in as tranquil and undiſturbed a ſtate as poſſible. The patient ought therefore to aſſociate with cheerful company, uſe a generous nutritive diet, take daily exerciſe on horſeback, and carefully avoid all expoſures to wet and cold, particularly in the feet, which parts muſt always be kept warm and dry.

If the obſtruction proceeds from a weak relaxed ſtate of the ſolids, the cure is to be attempted by adminiſtering

adminiſtering medicines, and uſing ſuch other means as will brace up the ſolids, promote the digeſtion, and give ſtrength to the whole ſyſtem; this power chalybeates, ſtomachic bitters, the tincture of the Peruvian bark, with the elixir of vitriol, a generous nutritive diet, proper exerciſe, and cold bathing certainly poſſeſs, and may therefore be preſcribed. See Dropſy and General Relaxation. Caſtor, aſafœtida, myrrh, aloes, rue, bryony, ſavin, and other ſuch medicines, may likewiſe be employed, combined together, as in any of the following preſcriptions, with a view of bringing on a flow of the menſes. Take of the filings of iron, myrrh, and ſoap, each half a drachm, with a ſcruple of caſtor, and beat them up into a maſs, with a little ſirup, then divide this into five grain pills, and direct three to be taken morning and night: or, make eight grains of caſtor, five of aſafœtida, and three of the extract of hellebore into a bolus, with a little lenitive electuary, and take it as often as the former: or, mix an ounce of the elixir of aloes, with half an ounce of the tincture of ſavin, and the ſame quantity of the tincture of black hellebore, and take a tea ſpoonful twice a day.

If the patient is troubled with acidities in the ſtomach, ſhe muſt be directed to take a drachm of magneſia every morning and evening. When any coſtiveneſs prevails, a table ſpoonful of the ſacred tincture, or elixir, will be neceſſary to remove it.

When the obſtruction proceeds from a viſcid ſtate of the blood, and the patient is of a full plethoric habit of body, evacuations, and ſuch medicines as will attenuate the blood, will then be proper. A vein may be opened in each foot; and, in order to make the blood flow more regularly and plentifully, they ſhould be immerſed in warm water before and during the operation of its flowing: warm fomentations of antiſpaſmodic herbs may likewiſe be applied externally to the parts of generation, at the time that the menſes ought to have appeared, or warm vapours may be brought in contact with them, by directing the patient to ſit on a cloſe-ſtool pan filled with a warm infuſion of the before-mentioned herbs. In caſes of the above nature, it will be requiſite to make uſe of a ſpare diet, and to take ſome gentle purgative now and then.

In many caſes of ſuppreſſed menſes, electricity has proved highly beneficial. To young women who labour under complaints of this nature, I would recommend to enter ſpeedily into the connubial ſtate, as matrimony will be attended with better effects than any other remedy that can be preſcribed.

Of an Immoderate Flow of the Menses.

IN ſome women, the menſtrual diſcharge is often very profuſe, and its returns are very frequent, ſo much ſo indeed, as to lay the foundation of many grievous diſorders.

Causes. Too great a flow of the menſes ſometimes ariſes from plethora, or an overfulneſs of blood; but this rarely happens in warm climates, as in theſe it uſually proceeds from a laxity of the veſſels, and general weakneſs of the ſolids. Women who have been troubled with frequent abortions, and ſuch as carry heavy burdens or labour hard, are in general very liable to immoderate diſcharges of the menſes. Giving way to violent fits of paſſion, grief, and deſpondency, and leading too ſedentary a life, very much prediſpoſe to attacks of this nature.

Symptoms. Paleneſs of viſage, want of appetite, weakneſs, and lowneſs of the pulſe, chillineſs, flabbineſs of the fleſh, laxity of the muſcular fibres, and hyſterical affections, are the ſymptoms which uſually attend on this diſeaſe. When the attacks have been very frequent and ſevere, and have occaſioned great weakneſs and debility, then dropſical ſwellings of the feet often accompany the former.

PROGNOSTIC. When the periodical returns are very immoderate and of long continuation, beſides a great degree of weakneſs and relaxation in the parts immediately concerned being produced, a train of nervous complaints is alſo frequently brought on.

TREATMENT. The firſt object to be attended to is the reſtraining any ſevere loſs of blood, and the ſecond, the preventing any future violent return of the hemorrhage. To effect the firſt of theſe intentions, the patient ſhould be confined to bed with her head laid ſomewhat lower than her hips, and cloths wetted with cold vinegar and water, ſhould be kept conſtantly applied to the bottom of the belly and private parts; ſhe muſt likewiſe be directed to drink nothing but what is cold and properly acidulated with elixir of vitriol or lemon juice.

As an aſtringent, we may order fifteen grains of alum and ten of dragon's blood, formed into a bolus, with a little conſerve of roſes, to be taken every two hours. Should this medicine not abate the hemorrhage, and the woman's life become expoſed to imminent danger, from a vaſt exhauſtion of ſtrength, we muſt then preſcribe half a grain of ſugar of lead, with the ſame quantity of white vitriol, every three hours, and between each doſe thereof the following draught may be taken. Mix two ounces of an infuſion of red roſes, a drachm of the ſpirits of nitre, twenty drops of the elixir of vitriol, and

and fifteen of laudanum together. As ſoon as the hemorrhage has perfectly ceaſed, a purge of caſtor oil ſhould be taken, in order to prevent any bad effects from the action of the vitriol and ſugar of lead on the coats of the ſtomach and bowels.

Whenever an immoderate flow of the menſes is either preceded by or attended with acute pains in the bottom of the belly, ſmall and repeated doſes of opium will then be neceſſary to abate the ſpaſms.

To effect the ſecond intention of obviating any future ſevere returns of the hemorrhage, medicines that have a powerful effect in ſtrengthening the general ſyſtem muſt be preſcribed: as ſuch, ſtomachic bitters, chalybeates, the Peruvian bark, with the elixir of vitriol, and a generous nutritive diet, promiſe fair for ſucceſs. See the Treatment of Hyſterical Diſeaſes, General Relaxation, and Dropſy. For ordinary drink, port wine properly diluted with water will be moſt proper.

Women who are ſubject to immoderate flows of the menſes ſhould be very careful never to lift heavy weights, carry great burdens, or uſe any kind of violent exerciſe whatever; and they ſhould likewiſe cautiouſly avoid giving way to fits of paſſion, grief, or deſpondency.

Of the Whites.

IN the fluoralbus, or whites, there is a diſcharge of thin mucous matter from the parts of generation, which in different women, varies both in colour and conſiſtence, and in many is ſometimes very acrid and fetid. Some females have been known to have a periodical diſcharge of this nature inſtead of the menſes. The diſeaſe is very often to be met with among negroes, from the frequent abortions they deſignedly bring upon themſelves, in order to prevent their having the trouble of rearing their offspring, to which they are ſeldom bound by the ſame ties of maternal tenderneſs and affection that white women are; it is to be diſtinguiſhed from a Gonorrhea or Clap, by the ſymptoms which have preceded the diſcharge, as mentioned in treating of that diſorder.

CAUSES. Every thing that occaſions a relaxation of the parts, or of the ſyſtem in general, will readily give riſe to this complaint. Great ſenſuality, difficult and tedious labours, repeated miſcarriages, immoderate flows of the menſes, general weakneſs of the ſolids, profuſe bleedings, and evacuations of all kinds, are the general cauſes. Delicate women that are of lax fibres, and thoſe who remove from cold climates to become inhabitants of warm ones, are frequently afflicted with the whites.

SYMPTOMS.

SYMPTOMS. Beſides a conſtant weeping, or diſcharge of mucous matter, from the parts of generation, the patient is uſually troubled with dejection of ſpirits, paleneſs of the countenance, loſs of appetite, conſtant pains in the back and loins, ſudden faintneſs, palpitations at the heart, chillineſs, and a waſting of the whole body. When the diſcharge is acrid, a heat of urine, and ſome ſlight excoriations will likewiſe be perceived. If the diſeaſe has been of long continuance, and has occaſioned great weakneſs in the parts, then a falling of the womb is apt to enſue.

PROGNOSTIC. It will at all times be difficult to procure a total removal of the complaint; and although it ſeldom or never proves fatal of itſelf, yet it is very apt to lay the foundation of a number of many dreadful diſorders, ſuch as internal ulcers, a falling of the womb, general relaxation, atrophy, and dropſy.

TREATMENT. If it proceeds from general debility and relaxation of the whole frame, not only aſtringents muſt be made uſe of, but likewiſe ſuch medicines and remedies as have a power of ſtrengthening the ſyſtem in general: theſe are chalybeates, ſtomachic bitters, the Peruvian bark, with the elixir of vitriol and the cold bath, as recommended under the heads of General Relaxation, Hyſterical Diſeaſes, and Dropſy.

As an aſtringent, either of the following preſcriptions may be made trial of three or four times a day. Form ten grains of alum into a bolus, with a little conſerve of roſes; or, take twenty drops of balſam of copaiba, fifteen of Turlington, and ten of the tincture of cantharides, in a tea ſpoonful of brandy; or mix up an ounce of Peruvian bark, half an ounce of the ruſt of ſteel, and two drachms of white reſin reduced to powder, with as much balſam of copaiba as will be ſufficient to form them into an electuary of a proper conſiſtence, and take the bulk of a nutmeg for a doſe.

Aſtringent injections may likewiſe be uſed every morning and evening; for this purpoſe, diſſolve either two drachms of alum, or ten grains of white vitriol, in eight ounces of roſe water: the parts are to be kept very clean, by bathing them two or three times a day, to prevent any excoriations or ulcers from ariſing.

The application of a ſtrengthening plaſter to the loins uſually affords a conſiderable degree of ſatisfaction to the patient, and may therefore be recommended.

Women that are afflicted with the whites ſhould not indulge in an uſe of warm relaxing liquors, nor laying on feather-beds; they ſhould riſe early, go into a cold bath, and afterwards take gentle exerciſe before

the

the ſun becomes too powerful. Their food muſt conſiſt of ſuch things as are light and nutritive. The medicines recommended under the heads of Gleets and Diabetes will likewiſe be proper in this diſeaſe.

Of a Falling of the Womb.

Causes. THIS diſeaſe, like the two former, ſometimes ariſes from general weakneſs and debility of the whole frame; but, in moſt caſes, it proceeds from a relaxation of the ligaments, by which the womb is ſupported, occaſioned either by frequent miſcarriages, or ſome violence uſed by the midwife in ſeparating the placenta or afterburden too haſtily after labour: it may alſo be occaſioned by violent ſtrains from carrying heavy burdens, or uſing ſome ſevere exerciſe. Many women ſubject themſelves to this diſagreeable complaint, by not confining themſelves to bed for a ſufficient time after delivery, ſo as to allow the womb to recede to its natural ſituation and ſize.

Symptoms. A falling of the womb is uſually accompanied with pains in the back and loins, and a difficulty of making water and going to ſtool: when it has continued long down, and ſevere exerciſe and hard labour have been made uſe of, ſlight excoriations and ulcerations are apt to enſue.

Prognostic. It often proves a difficult matter to

to prevent returns of this accident in thoſe who have been once afflicted with it, eſpecially in negro women who are expoſed to hard labour; but there is no immediate danger in the diſeaſe, as a woman may live many years with a diſlodgement of the womb in this way. When an inverſion of it takes place, in conſequence of the midwife having uſed forcible means in bringing away the after-burden, the patient will infallibly be deſtroyed.

TREATMENT. The firſt thing to be attempted, is the reduction of the womb; and, the next, the prevention of any future return, by retaining it conſtantly in its natural place.

If any coſtiveneſs prevails, it muſt be removed in order to render the reduction eaſier. This being obviated, the woman laying herſelf on her back, may either replace it gradually herſelf, or get ſome ſkilful perſon to do it for her, and then a peſſary of wood or ivory muſt be introduced and wore conſtantly.

If excoriations or ulcerations take place, they ſhould be bathed either with an emollient fomentation, or a weak ſolution of Goulard's extract twice or thrice a day, and then be dreſſed with a little Turner's cerate ſpread upon fine lint: they ought to be perfectly healed up before the reduction of the womb is attempted.

When

When general relaxation of the whole frame has given rise to this complaint, chalybeates, bitters, the Peruvian bark, and cold bathing, will be proper remedies to make use of. See General Relaxation, the Whites, and the Dropsy.

OF PREGNANCY, AND THE DISEASES INCIDENTAL THEREON.

THREE different stages evidently exist during a state of pregnancy, each of which has a distinct set of symptoms; and when we reflect on the vast distention and dislodgement of the womb, which prevail at an advanced period of it, we cannot be surprised at the many complaints and irregularities which take place in consequence thereof.

SYMPTOMS. The first stage of pregnancy is usually accompanied with a suppression of the menses, frequent nausea and vomiting, drowsiness, heartburn, head-ache, tooth-ache, cough, peculiar longings, and some slight hysterical affections. Some women breed so easily as hardly to experience any kind of inconvenience whatever, while others are incapable of retaining the least thing on their stomachs, and are reduced to a state of great debility and weakness. With many women, the vomiting will continue during the second stage also; but partial suppressions of urine, costiveness, and frequent attacks of the piles, are what they chiefly suffer

ſuffer from. About the fourth month, is the uſual time at which moſt women quicken, therefore the ſlight efforts of the child will now be perceived by the mother.

During the laſt three months, or third ſtage of pregnancy, great reſtleſſneſs, general uneaſineſs, coſtiveneſs, ſwellings of the feet, ancles, and private parts, cramps in the legs, thighs, and belly, difficulty of retaining the urine for any length of time, varicous ſwellings of the veins, and the piles, are the affections which uſually are complained of. In weak delicate women of irritable habits, convulſive fits ſometimes ariſe.

Treatment. Frequent nauſea and vomitings prove very troubleſome to ſome women, and often reduce them to a ſtate of great debility. As theſe are moſt apt to take place upon firſt getting out of bed in the morning, the woman ſhould be recommended, when this is the caſe, never to riſe until ſhe has taken either a diſh of tea, or whatever other article ſhe has uſually accuſtomed herſelf to for breakfaſt. If at any time the vomiting ſhould become ſo ſevere as to threaten the coming on of a miſcarriage, from the violence of ſtraining, it then will be adviſable to take away a few ounces of blood, and to direct a ſaline draught to be taken in the act of effervescence every three hours (as mentioned under the head of Acute Fever, or that of a Vomiting and

and Purging) to which may be added a few drops of the compound ſpirits of lavender: the body ſhould alſo be kept open with gentle laxatives.

When either head-ache, drowſineſs, or a ſenſe of fulneſs in the veſſels, proves troubleſome, bleeding will likewiſe be proper.

If the heartburn (which uſually proceeds from an acidity in the ſtomach) is much complained of, half a drachm of magneſia may be taken morning and evening, to obviate it.

Peculiar longings ſhould always be gratified, as women are apt to miſcarry from the anxiety which theſe occaſion when not indulged in them.

Coſtiveneſs, partial ſuppreſſions of urine, and the piles, which attend on the ſecond ſtage of pregnancy, are occaſioned by the great preſſure of the womb on the bladder and rectum. The firſt of theſe ſymptoms is to be removed by a daily uſe of ſome gentle laxative, ſuch as lenitive electuary, to which a ſmall quantity of jalap may be added, if not found ſufficiently active of itſelf: aloetic pills are generally uſed on this occaſion; but they are highly improper, being of too ſtimulating a nature, and very apt to occaſion hemorrhages and the piles.

When a ſuppreſſion of urine takes place, beſides making

making uſe of bleeding and warm emollient fomentations and clyſters, it will be neceſſary to have recourſe to chirurgical aſſiſtance, by drawing it off with a catheter. If the piles prove very troubleſome, and are not removed by obviating the coſtiveneſs, then the means recommended under that head muſt be reſorted to. See Piles.

Swellings of the feet, ancles, and private parts, which ariſe in the latter ſtage of pregnancy, are likewiſe produced by the preſſure made by the womb, which now prevents a free return of the blood from the lower extremities. Gravid women are always free from theſe complaints in the mornings, whereas towards night they ſuffer very much from them. Neither the application of bandages, nor the making punctures, ſhould be thought of, as all that is neceſſary to be done is to give directions to the woman not to keep her feet in a pendent poſition for any length of time.

Cramps of the legs and thighs are to be relieved by rubbing the parts with cold vinegar. When the belly is affected with ſpaſms, it may be rubbed with ſome emollient application, ſuch as oil. The patient muſt avoid all kinds of food which is apt to prove flatulent, keeping the body regularly open with gentle laxatives.

Convulſions are always attended with imminent danger in women that are far advanced in pregnancy, being

being generally occaſioned either by too great a determination of blood to the head, or by the unuſual ſtimulus in the womb. From the laſt of theſe cauſes women are more liable to attacks of this nature during the firſt pregnancy than in any future one. If there ſhould appear any inclination to vomit, it may be aſſiſted by giving a ſmall bowlful of camomile tea, if the woman can be made to ſwallow: if ſhe does not ſoon recover, bliſters muſt be applied, and the labour pains be promoted as much as poſſible. In general, taking away a ſmall quantity of blood, and keeping the body regularly open, will prevent convulſions from taking place.

An incontinence of urine in pregnant women is only to be removed by delivery.

If a jaundice, or bilious complaint, attend on pregnancy (as is often the caſe from the preſſure of the womb on the gall bladder) they are to be removed by keeping the body open with gentle laxatives, ſuch as pills compoſed of rhubarb and ſoap, as directed under the head of the former of theſe complaints.

OF MISCARRIAGES AND FLOODINGS.

OF all the complaints and accidents attendant on pregnancy, none are accompanied with ſo much danger as floodings at an advanced ſtage of pregnancy, theſe being often ſo rapid and violent as to deſtroy the woman in a very ſhort ſpace of time, if proper means are not immediately adopted. Miſcarriages may happen at any period of pregnancy; but they take place more frequently before the fifth month than at any other time afterwards. When a woman happens to part with her burden before the ſeventh month, ſhe is ſaid to have miſcarried, but when delivered of it after this time, the term labour is uſually applied.

Moles, and falſe conceptions are fleſhy ſubſtances which are voided, and which do not contain the leaſt appearance of a fœtus; this being generally ſuppoſed to undergo a ſpeedy diſſolution in the womb, ſoon after a ſeparation begins to take place. Children born at the end of ſeven months are ſeldom reared, and when they are, they in general prove ſmall and weakly; but thoſe of eight months are frequently preſerved by beſtowing proper care on them, and often turn out healthy and ſtrong; the contrary is, however, the opinion entertained by the vulgar.

As ſome women menſtruate during the firſt months

months of pregnancy, it will be neceſſary to diſtinguiſh rightly between an approaching miſcarriage and a natural viſitation of the menſes, which may be done by inquiring whether or not the hemorrhage proceeded from any apparent cauſe, and whether it flows gently, or is accompanied with unuſual pains. The former uſually ariſes from ſome fright, ſudden ſurpriſe, blow, fit of deſpondency, or paſſion, and does not flow gently and regularly, but burſts out ſuddenly in torrents, and again ſtops all at once, and is alſo attended with ſevere pains in the back and bottom of the belly; whereas the latter is marked with none of theſe diſagreeable occurrences.

Causes. The moſt general of which are ſevere exertions of ſtrength, lifting heavy weights, ſudden ſurpriſes and frights, violent fits of paſſion, great uneaſineſs of mind, uncommon longings, overfulneſs of blood, profuſe evacuations, weakneſs, and general relaxation of the whole ſyſtem, external injuries (ſuch as blows and bruiſes) a ſeparation of the after-burden from the womb, and, laſtly, the death of the child.

Symptoms. Miſcarriages are often preceded by a general ſenſe of coldneſs, flaccidity of the breaſts, vomiting, and pains in the loins, and bottom of the belly. After a ſhort continuance of theſe ſymptoms, a ſlight diſcharge of blood then enſues, ſometimes

coming away in ſmall clots, and at others, guſhing out in a florid ſtream, then ſtopping, perhaps, for a ſhort time, and again returning violently.

PROGNOSTIC. Miſcarriages are more or leſs dangerous according to the ſtage of pregnancy in which they happen. The further a woman is advanced therein, the greater will be the riſk, eſpecially when unaccompanied with labour pains, as the mouths of the veſſels which pour out the blood are very much enlarged when the womb is conſiderably diſtended by the increaſed ſize of the child, and of courſe a vaſt quantity will be diſcharged in a very ſhort ſpace of time. Although miſcarriages before the fifth month are ſeldom attended with much immediate danger, from the loſs of blood which then uſually enſues, they nevertheleſs frequently lay the foundation of many grievous complaints by happening often. Some women are troubled with habitual miſcarriages, and obſerve a ſtated period for ſeveral ſucceſſive pregnancies, which is uſually about the third month.

TREATMENT. When a woman is ſubject to habitual abortions, and is of a full plethoric habit of body, ſhe ſhould loſe a ſmall quantity of blood juſt before the uſual time of her miſcarrying: ſhe ſhould likewiſe uſe a very ſpare diet, and avoid all agitations of the mind, tight lacing, ſevere exerciſe, and ſuch ſights as may make a diſagreeable impreſ-

ſion

ſion on her. When general weakneſs and relaxation are the cauſes which give riſe to theſe accidents, bleeding ſhould not be practiſed, but gentle exerciſe, a ſtrengthening nutritive diet, together with a courſe of chalybeates, ſtomachic bitters, and the tincture of the Peruvian bark, with elixir of vitriol, may be recommended. See General Relaxation.

If a woman is threatened with a miſcarriage in conſequence of the death of the child of which ſhe is pregnant, and no flooding ariſes, the progreſs of nature ſhould be waited for with proper patience, ſoothing her mind, and ſupporting her ſtrength with a light nouriſhing diet: but if a miſcarriage proceeding from the before-mentioned cauſe is accompanied with a ſevere flooding, and the woman is far advanced in her pregnancy, then the labour ſhould be promoted by every poſſible means.

When a flooding comes on in conſequence of ſome ſlight ſeparation of the after-burden from the womb at an early ſtage of pregnancy, it may frequently be ſtopped by adopting proper ſteps immediately, and the woman be enabled to go out her full time. If, however, we ſhould not be ſo fortunate as to procure this event, we muſt then endeavour to reſtrain the hemorrhage.

On the firſt appearance of a flooding, a ſmall

quantity of blood ſhould be taken away, and the woman be confined to bed, and kept perfectly cool and quiet: her diet, conſiſting of ſuch things only as are light and cooling; and her ordinary drink of lemon or tamarind beverage. If any coſtiveneſs prevails, it ought to be removed by a laxative clyſter. When the diſcharge is very copious, and accompanied with ſevere pains or ſpaſms, it will be adviſable to preſcribe ſmall and repeated doſes of opium or laudanum, as half a grain of the former, or about thirty drops of the latter, every ſix hours, and likewiſe to apply cloths or ſponges dipped in cold water and vinegar to the back and private parts: ſmall doſes of nitre and alum may alſo be taken inwardly every three hours, either diſſolved in a little water, or made up into a bolus with a ſmall quantity of conſerve of roſes. For other aſtringents, ſee theſe under the head of an Immoderate Flow of the Menſes.

Aſtringent injections very ſeldom prove ſerviceable in continued floodings; but where the hemorrhage remits for a conſiderable time, they may be uſed with advantage: as ſuch, either an infuſion of red roſes properly acidulated with elixir of vitriol, or a weak ſolution of white vitriol in roſe water (ten grains of the former to about eight ounces of the latter) may be made trial of.

If the woman is in the laſt ſtage of her pregnancy, and the hemorrhage prevails to ſo great a degree as to

to endanger her life, it will be neceſſary to attempt the delivering of her as expeditiouſly as poſſible, although this will be attended with a vaſt deal of difficulty and uncertainty, unleſs the operator is aſſiſted in the dilatation of the parts by the coming on of the natural labour pains.

Of the Treatment of Women during Labour and after it.

DURING the progreſs of a natural labour, it is ſeldom that much aſſiſtance is required, nature being generally ſufficiently powerful of herſelf to effect a delivery. It ſometimes happens, however, that inſtead of the true labour pains coming on, the woman is haraſſed with ſlight lingering ones, which exhauſt her ſtrength without forwarding the labour. In theſe caſes it will be neceſſary to give an opiate draught of about fifty drops of laudanum in a little cinnamon water, and afterwards to keep her as quiet as poſſible, until the real pains come on.

The progreſs of the child is ſometimes retarded by coſtiveneſs; when this happens it ſhould be removed by an emollient laxative clyſter, and this may be repeated if neceſſary. If a ſuppreſſion of urine happens to take place, the catheter muſt be made uſe of to draw it off. During the continuance of the labour, warm caudle ſhould frequentlybe given to the woman, not only to ſupport her ſtrength, but alſo to aſſiſt the operation of the pains, and

remove any degree of chilliness that may prevail. If the woman is able to walk about between the pains, it will be far more advisable in her to do so than to lay on her bed, as an erect posture will tend to accelerate their quick return. The midwife must not be too officious, nor should she, however, neglect giving the proper and necessary assistance during the continuance of the pains. In the moment of delivery, she should be careful to prevent any laceration that might ensue from too hasty a birth, by making a sufficient compression against the head of the child, by which means a slow and gradual dilatation of the parts will take place.

The child being born, and properly separated from the mother by a division of the navel-string between the ligatures, which have been made on it, (two being always preferable to one) the midwife's next care must be directed to the after-burden, the expulsion of which, if no flooding prevails, should be left to nature, assisting her a little if found necessary, by making a proper compression on the belly with one hand, and pulling gently at the navel-string, from side to side, with the other. If, after waiting for two or three hours, there should appear no likelihood of its coming away, or any flooding should ensue, then it must be separated by the manual assistance of some skilful surgeon.

The delivery being completely effected, and the woman somewhat recovered from her fatigue, the next

next point to be attended to is the laying her comfortable and dry, by removing from under her all ſuch things as are moiſt and wet, and replacing them with linen that is clean and well aired. Warm cloths are likewiſe to be applied to the private parts, and theſe are to be ſhifted frequently, with a view of abſorbing all moiſture, and keeping her comfortable and free from any offenſive ſmell, which in warm climates very ſoon takes place when this circumſtance is not attended to. The woman being properly ſhifted, and a ſufficient compreſſion made on the belly, by means of a petticoat with a very broad band to it, ſhe muſt be kept as quiet as poſſible for a few days; if any feveriſh heat prevails, ſhe muſt be confined to a ſpare regimen; but if ſhe is much debilitated and exhauſted by her labour, wine and a more generous diet ſhould be allowed her.

Of the Complaints attendant on Delivery.

After-pains come on and go off regularly, like the true labour pains, being ſometimes ſo ſevere as to impreſs the woman with an idea of the exiſtence of another child in the womb. The quicker the labour has proved, the fewer after-pains will ſhe be moleſted with in general, but the more frequent her pregnancies have been, the longer will theſe pains continue, as the womb contracts leſs readily each time. Women with their firſt child are ſeldom much troubled with them. The after-

pains are uſually felt ſoon after the placenta or after-burden comes away, and commonly continue more or leſs ſevere until the ceſſation of the lochia, or that natural diſcharge which enſues after all labours; when they prove very troubleſome and deprive the patient of her reſt, it will be neceſſary to have recourſe to opiates, in order to allay their ſeverity: for this end, a draught conſiſting of forty drops of laudanum, with an ounce of cinnamon water, or a bolus of a ſcruple of ſpermaceti, eight grains of caſtor, and half a grain of opium, with a little conſerve of roſes, may be taken every ſix hours. Warm cloths, or bladders filled with warm water, may likewiſe be applied to the belly as an external fomentation, or it may be rubbed now and then with a little camphorated oil.

A Retention of Urine ſometimes happens after delivery, therefore an early inquiry ſhould always be made whether or not the woman has a free and eaſy diſcharge thereof; if not, the catheter muſt be employed to draw it off, as any violent diſtention of the bladder might occaſion an inflammation or mortification to ariſe.

Coſtiveneſs is apt to prevail after delivery, and ſhould always be removed by a laxative clyſter, or ſome gentle purgative, ſuch as caſtor oil.

An Immoderate Flow of the Lochia. In all women

women a certain degree of hemorrhage uſually takes place after delivery, produced by the removal of the after-burden, which lays bare the mouths of the blood-veſſels in the inſide of the womb, and this commonly continues until it contracts to ſuch a ſize as to cloſe them up again. The diſcharge generally conſiſts of florid red blood for about four or five days, after which time it then aſſumes a mucous appearance, and ſo ceaſes gradually. In weak relaxed habits, it ſometimes happens that inſtead of ſaturating a cloth now and then, as is uſual with women, the blood guſhes out with ſuch violence and rapidity as to run very quickly through all the bed-clothes, and to ſoak through the bed itſelf; in which caſe, the patient will be reduced to a ſtate of very great debility, if the hemorrhage is not ſoon ſuppreſſed. To effect this purpoſe, cloths dipped in cold water and vinegar muſt be kept conſtantly applied to the private parts and back; aſtringent injections compoſed of the tincture of roſes, acidulated with the elixir of vitriol, are to be frequently injected, large and repeated doſes of opium are to be adminiſtered; the ſtrength is to be ſupported by wine, and the patient to be directed to drink nothing but what is perfectly cool and ſufficiently acidulated with lemon juice; ſhe is alſo to keep herſelf as quiet and compoſed as poſſible. If theſe means fail in having the deſired effect, the aſtringent medicines recommended under the head of Floodings muſt be given.

Milk

Milk Fever. About the third or fourth day after delivery the breaſts generally become turgid and painful, from the ſecretion of milk that now takes place in them: if this is moderate and freely diſcharged, no inconvenience will be experienced; but, if very copious, and accompanied with any obſtruction in the lactiferous tubes, the breaſts will then become ſwelled and painful, the pulſe will be full, hard, and quick, and a ſmall fever will ariſe, which will be attended with naufea, difficulty of breathing, and pains in the head and back.

To prevent any attack of this kind it will always be adviſable to apply the child to the breaſts as ſoon as the woman perceives that any ſecretion of milk has begun to take place; for when this ſtep is delayed for any time, they are apt to become very much enlarged and diſtended, and the nipples of courſe are ſo much ſhortened, that the child cannot lay hold of them without great difficulty.

It is a duty incumbent on every mother to ſuckle her child, provided her health will admit of it, and ſhe has a plentiful ſupply of milk, as many bad conſequences frequently enſue from driving it ſuddenly back. Thoſe who cannot comply with this duty from a want of the neceſſary qualifications above mentioned, ſhould be very careful to draw off, three or four times a day, whatever is contained in the breaſts; and with a view of preventing any

any copious ſecretion from taking place, they ſhould uſe a ſpare diet, keep their body perfectly open, and abſtain as much as poſſible from all kinds of liquids. This mode of proceeding will be far preferable to the making uſe of any repellent application whatever, in order to dry up the milk.

When any degree of fever happens to ariſe, either from the coming of the milk or a ſuppreſſion of the lochia, the patient, beſides uſing a ſpare diet and keeping herſelf perfectly quiet, may take ſmall doſes of nitre, with ſome diaphoretic medicine, as recommended in the General Treatment of Fevers, and theſe may be repeated every two or three hours. If any coſtiveneſs prevails, a laxative clyſter muſt be adminiſtered to remove it.

Miliary Eruptions ſometimes attend on the milk fever, and are found diſperſed over the whole body; but, in general, they are obſerved chiefly about the neck and cheſt: they ſometimes prove critical, and carry off the fever; but ſhould they increaſe its violence, ſmall doſes of nitre, joined with ſome diaphoretic as before directed, and gentle evacuations, muſt be made uſe of. If the eruptions ſhould ſtrike in ſuddenly, and the pulſe ſink, bliſters, wine, and warm cordial ſudoriſic medicines, will be neceſſary remedies. See the General Treatment of Fevers for theſe laſt.

When any inflammation or hard tumors ariſe in

in the breaſts, the parts ſhould be anointed with a little emollient ointment of any kind, and either the child ſhould be put to them, or ſome other perſon muſt be employed to draw them twice or thrice a day: a very ſpare diet ſhould likewiſe be purſued, and the body be kept open by gentle laxatives.

If the inflammation ſhews a diſpoſition to proceed to a ſuppuration, the application of an emollient poultice, conſiſting of bread and milk, with a ſmall addition of hog's lard, will be neceſſary, and this ſhould be renewed twice a day, until the tumor is either totally diſperſed or properly filled with matter. When the ſuppuration is completed, it may either be opened with a lancet, or be allowed to break of itſelf (the latter being the moſt preferable) after which it is to be dreſſed with baſilicum ointment ſpread upon fine lint. If any freſh ſuppuration takes place, the ſame mode of treatment muſt be adopted, having recourſe likewiſe to the Peruvian bark, of which four or five large doſes may be taken daily. When an inflammation of the breaſts terminates in a ſchirrus or cancer, the means which have been already recommended under theſe heads muſt be adopted.

Excoriations of the Nipples frequently happen with thoſe who give ſuck, from the conſtant ſtate of moiſture in which theſe parts are kept. Women who

who are liable to ſuch accidents ſhould take care to bathe the nipples with a little ſpirits of any kind for a conſiderable time both before and after delivery, to prevent their being chafed by the rubbing of their linen againſt them. When excoriations have taken place, the parts may be anointed with a little camphorated white ointment, and afterwards be ſprinkled with a little powder of calamine or tutty. If an ulcer has formed in one nipple, it may be dreſſed with fine lint, ſpread with a little Turner's cerate, and the child be confined entirely to the other: when both are affected, the woman will be obliged to leave off giving ſuck until they are healed, taking care, however, to have her breaſts drawn regularly twice or thrice a day.

An Inflammation of the Womb is apt to ariſe after preternatural and difficult labours, when forcible means have been uſed in extracting the child: it may alſo be occaſioned by a ſudden going back of the milk, or a ſuppreſſion of the lochia, or that natural diſcharge which enſues after delivery in all women.

This ſpecies of inflammation is uſually accompanied with conſiderable tenſion, hardneſs, and ſevere pains in the bottom of the belly, as alſo with great increaſe of heat over the whole body, thirſt, nauſea, vomitings, head-ache, and often a delirium.

It is always attended with great danger, and not uncommonly terminates in a ſuppuration or mortification, when the ſymptoms have run high, and the proper means for abating the inflammation have been wholly neglected at an early period.

The ſame mode of treatment is here to be purſued as in other internal inflammations, ſuch as drawing off a quantity of blood, proportionable to the ſtrength of the patient and the ſeverity of the ſymptoms, keeping cloths dipped in a warm decoction of emollient herbs conſtantly applied to the region of the belly, throwing up emollient laxative clyſters by way of internal fomentations, frequently giving ſmall doſes of nitre joined with diaphoretics, as directed in the General Treatment of Fevers, and keeping the woman confined to diluting liquors, and in a ſtate of perfect quiet and reſt. If the inflammation ſhews a diſpoſition to proceed either to a ſuppuration or mortification, the Peruvian bark muſt be given in large and frequent repeated doſes.

Too much caution cannot be obſerved in guarding againſt all expoſures to cold after delivery, as many women contract diſorders which are ſeverely felt during the whole future period of their life, by a neglect of this material point. When any purging ariſes, the means recommended under the head of a Diarrhœa muſt be adopted.

Of the Management of new-born Children.

IT ſometimes happens that a part of the membranes in which the infant was enveloped in the womb comes away with it, and greatly interferes with its breathing freely; when this event takes place, it muſt be the buſineſs of the midwife to remove all impediments immediately, and then to uſe the neceſſary means for provoking it to reſpiration. When it breathes freely, the navel-ſtring may be divided between the ligatures (too being always preferable to one) after which it is to be delivered to the nurſe to be cleanſed of the mucus which has adhered to it, by waſhing it with a little warm water and ſoap: if any difficulty ariſes in removing it from the arm pits and groins, as is ſometimes the caſe, the parts may then be rubbed with a little hog's lard or ſoft pomatum, in order to ſoften it.

It will always be adviſable for a ſurgeon, when he officiates as the accoucheur, to examine the child well after delivery, to ſee that it is quite perfect, and that none of the natural paſſages are cloſed up. After difficult and preternatural labours, it will be more particularly ſo; for, ſhould any accident afterwards happen to it from the careleſſneſs of the nurſe, ſhe might, perhaps, ſaddle him with the blame

blame of it. The navel-ſtring being wrapped up in a piece of ſcorched linen, and well ſecured by a proper bandage applied round the belly, the child is then to be dreſſed. In warm climates, the dreſs of children is very ſimple and cool; therefore, it is only neceſſary to obſerve that the leſs they are confined by the tightneſs of their clothes the better.

It is a practice univerſally followed, to give new-born children ſome kind of gentle purgative, in order to carry off the meconium, or that dark-coloured matter which is lodged in their bowels, as, by being retained, it is very apt to become acrid, and to produce ſevere griping pains, and the jaw-fall. When any medicine of this nature is really requiſite, from the mother's milk not proving ſufficiently purgative, a tea ſpoonful or two of caſtor oil may be given.

As ſoon as the ſecretion of milk begins to take place in the breaſts of the mother, the child ſhould immediately be applied to them; for, although it may be but trifling or inconſiderable at firſt, the ſucking of the child will not only increaſe it, but will likewiſe prevent any degree of fever from ariſing in conſequence of the coming of the milk. It has already been obſerved that it is a duty incumbent on every mother to ſuckle her child, if ſhe has a plentiful ſupply of milk and enjoys a good ſtate of health; but ſhould a want of theſe neceſſary qualifications incapacitate her from becoming a nurſe,

nurſe, then either ſome other muſt be procured, or the child be reared with ſpoon meat and a ſuck-bottle.

As very few ladies in the Weſt-Indies ſuckle their children, from an idea that nurſing debilitates and wears out the conſtitution; and as all ſuch as are in tolerable circumſtances in life, reſign the diſcharge of this office to ſome negro, or mulatto woman; it may, perhaps, not be unneceſſary to caution theſe unnatural mothers againſt committing their infants to the care of ſuch a woman, without making her firſt undergo a ſtrict examination, by ſome perſon properly qualified to judge whether or not ſhe is perfectly healthy, and apparently free from all diſeaſes, although, notwithſtanding every precaution of this nature, it is a great chance if ſhe does not harbour in her blood the relics of many dreadful diſorders, ſuch as the yaws, leproſy, or a venereal taint; as all this race of people give themſelves up to an unlimited proſtitution. Many children have fallen victims to this pernicious cuſtom, and many have ſucked in diſeaſes which have rendered them a loathſome object throughout life.

The nurſe who is made choice of ſhould have been delivered much about the ſame time with the mother of the child; ſhe ſhould have large nipples, and a plentiful ſupply of milk, be well accuſtomed to the management of children, perfectly healthy, free from all diſeaſes, and of a middle age.

The child will require no other food than breaſt milk for the firſt two months, if its nurſe has a ſufficiency thereof for its ſupport; but, after this period, it will be adviſable to accuſtom it gradually to the ſpoon, by feeding it now and then with a little bread and milk, with which may be boiled up a few caraway ſeeds, to prevent its proving flatulent: by purſuing theſe ſteps it will be weaned much eaſier at the proper time; and in caſe of the mother or nurſe falling ſick, it may then be ſupported for ſeveral days without any bad conſequences enſuing. Cuſtards, boiled rice, light bread puddings, and thin animal broths, may be given to children when they are a few months older. When they get teeth, nature evidently points out that tender animal food then becomes neceſſary.

No certain rule can be laid down with regard to the proper period at which children ought to be weaned, as much will depend on their ſtrength and conſtitution, as alſo on the forwardneſs of their teeth; for which reaſon, thoſe who are weakly, and cut their teeth with difficulty, ſhould be allowed to continue at the breaſt much longer than thoſe who are ſtout, ſtrong, and forward in dentition. In tropical climates, about eight months will be long enough to give a child ſuck, provided it is healthy, as one of this age is as forward in every reſpect as one of twelve or thirteen in cold countries.

In the management of children, there are four things

things which muſt principally be attended to. The firſt is, to provide a healthy nurſe with a good breaſt of milk, when the mother, either from bad health or a want of the proper ſecretion, is incapable of aſſuming her proper office, as that of no other animal can be employed with equal advantage to the child: when the mother's health will admit of her giving ſuck, her milk will be preferable to that of any other woman's. The ſecond thing to be attended to, is cleanlineſs; for, when there is any neglect of this material point, cutaneous eruptions, and excoriations behind the ears and in the groins, are apt to take place. To prevent theſe accidents from ariſing, the child ſhould be waſhed and ſhifted clean every day, and when found the leaſt weakly, it ought to be dipped in a large tub of cold water every morning. The third thing to which the attention muſt be directed in managing children properly, is pure air; wherefore it will be neceſſary for the parents to ſee that they are carried abroad every day in the cool of the mornings and evenings. The fourth thing to be attended to, is exerciſe; and as young children are incapable of taking it themſelves, it muſt likewiſe be the buſineſs of the parents to ſee that thoſe who are intruſted with their care, give them proper and ſufficient exerciſe, by tumbling and dancing them well about, as an inattention to this article frequently makes children weak and tender.

OF THE DISEASES PECULIAR TO CHILDREN.

Of Excoriations and Eruptions.

Causes. EXCORIATIONS generally arise from a neglect of proper cleanliness, and are most apt to take place in the wrinkles of the neck, behind the ears, and in the groins.. Eruptions on children usually proceed from improper food or dirtiness.

Treatment. The excoriated parts should be bathed twice or thrice a day, with a little warm milk and water, and afterwards sprinkled with some absorbent powder, such as chalk or calamine: the child must also be kept perfectly dry and clean. Discharges from behind the ears are not, however, to be dried up suddenly, as very bad consequences sometimes ensue from making use of strong repellent applications. Children at the breast are very subject to slight eruptive humours, and as these serve to carry off something hurtful from the body, no attempt should ever be made to repel them.

Of Acidities, Gripes, and Flatulencies.

Causes. IMPROPER food, weak digeſtion, bad milk, and that natural tendency which there is in the ſtomach of all children to generate acidities, are the uſual cauſes of Gripes and Flatulencies.

Symptoms. When the food becomes ſour on the ſtomach, inſtead of being properly concocted, and converted into chyle and blood, it is apt to produce vomitings, purgings, green ſtools, griping pains, acidities, flatulency, and a depreſſion of ſtrength; when the irritation is very great, convulſions ſometimes enſue.

Treatment. If the acidity prevails in a high degree, it may be adviſable to give the child ſomething that will evacuate the contents of its ſtomach, and for this purpoſe, half a grain of tartar emetic may be diſſolved in eight tea ſpoonfuls of water, one of which is to be given every half hour until the deſired effect is produced: the next morning, a gentle purge, conſiſting of about eight grains of rhubarb and five of magneſia, may be preſcribed.

In order to prevent any further accumulation of acidities from ariſing, ſmall doſes of magneſia may be given twice a day. If a ſevere purging attends, toaſted

toaſted rhubarb, and the remedies recommended under the head of Diarrhœa, muſt be reſorted to.

Children that are ſubject to flatulencies ſhould always have ſome carminative, ſuch as caraway ſeeds, boiled up with their food, if not reared entirely by the breaſt.

Acidities and flatulencies ſometimes prevail in ſo high a degree as to occaſion excruciating griping pains and ſevere ſcreechings. For the removal of theſe it will be neceſſary to give the child a little peppermint water, with about five grains of laudanum; and if this does not ſoon procure relief, a little barley water, with two or three drops of the oil of aniſeed, may then be thrown up the inteſtines in the form of a clyſter: a medicine known by the name of Dalby's Carminative, generally affords immediate eaſe in complaints of this nature.

Of the Jaw-Fall.

THIS diſeaſe is evidently a ſpecies of the Tetanus, which has already been treated of. Negro children are more apt to be attacked with it than white ones. In many of the Weſt-India iſlands it carries off ſeveral in the firſt month of their birth.

Causes. A neglect in purging off the meconium, or that dark coloured ſubſtance which is lodged in the bowels of new-born children, has

generally been ſuppoſed to be the chief occaſional cauſe of this complaint, and it, no doubt, may ſometimes prove ſo; but expoſure to cold and currents of air (negro women being uſually permitted to lye-in at their own houſes, which are too frequently in very bad repair) dividing the navel-ſtring with a blunt lacerating inſtrument, and making ſtimulating applications afterwards to the wound, are, in my opinion, more frequent cauſes.

Prognostic. It proves fatal in almoſt every inſtance.

Treatment. As no effectual means have yet been diſcovered for the cure of the jaw-fall, all that can be adviſed, is to avoid as much as poſſible ſuch cauſes as are known to give riſe to it. Every lying-in woman ſhould therefore be lodged in a comfortable apartment, which is annoyed neither by ſmoke, rain, or any partial currents of air. (See the Introduction).

On the birth of the child, the navel-ſtring ſhould be divided with a pair of ſharp ſciſſors, after which the portion that remains ſhould be wrapped up in a little ſcorched linen. No force whatever ſhould afterwards be uſed to bring on a ſeparation of it; on the contrary, it ſhould take place ſpontaneouſly. In order to carry off the meconium, a couple of tea ſpoonfuls of caſtor oil may be given to the infant the day of its birth, which may be repeated as

as often as ſhall be judged neceſſary, ſhould the mother's milk not prove ſufficiently purgative.

On an attack of the diſeaſe, the means recommended under the head of Tetanus, may be purſued, however unſucceſsful they may prove.

Of Convulsive Fits.

Causes. SPASMODIC affections of this nature ſometimes attack infants without any evident cauſe; but, in general, they proceed either from worms, teething, the breaking out of the ſmall-pox, or ſome acrid matter in the bowels.

Prognostic. They are always dangerous as well as alarming, when they proceed from any other cauſe but an eruption of the ſmall-pox, in which caſe they are uſually regarded as the prognoſtic of a favourable event.

Treatment. The firſt object to be attended to, is the removal of the primary diſorder or cauſe which has given riſe to them. If they proceed from a lodgment of acrid matter in the bowels, this muſt be removed by gentle purgatives, or laxative clyſters: if from flatulencies, carminatives, ſuch as peppermint water, with a drop of the oil of aniſeed, or Dalby's carminative, ſhould then be given, as directed under the head of Flatulencies: if from teething,

teething, then wherever the tooth can be diſcovered working a paſſage through the gum, a ſlight ſcarification may be made with a lancet, or ſcarificator, immediately over it, and the body muſt likewiſe be kept open with gentle laxatives.

When convulſions are of long duration, bliſters ought to be applied.

Of the Thrush.

Causes. THE thruſh ſeems to ariſe from acidities, and other acrimonious humours in the ſtomach and bowels.

Symptoms. It ſhews itſelf in ſmall white ſpecks or ulcers on the tongue and the inſide of the mouth, which have very much the appearance of ſmall particles of curdled milk. When the diſeaſe is very mild, the mouth is in general the only part affected; but when it is violent and of long ſtanding, the whole courſe of the alimentary canal becomes affected, and the ulcers extend from the mouth down to the anus or fundament, giving riſe to acidities, flatulencies, ſevere purgings, and other bad ſymptoms.

Prognostic. When the diſeaſe is recent and confined ſolely to the mouth, it may eaſily be removed; but when of long ſtanding, and the ulcers run into each other, and extend down into the ſtomach

ſtomach and inteſtines, it very frequently proves fatal.

TREATMENT. When the complaint is mild and recent, waſhing the child's mouth with the following ſolution, and giving repeated ſmall doſes of magneſia and rhubarb, as directed under the head of Acidities, will effectually remove it: diſſolve fifteen grains of borax and ten of burnt alum in half an ounce of warm water, and add thereto about an ounce of the honey of roſes. When it is of a malignant nature, and threatens to terminate in a mortification, beſides the laſt-mentioned medicine, gargles compoſed of the tinctures of myrrh and Peruvian bark, muſt likewiſe be uſed, and clyſters of the decoction of the latter muſt alſo be frequently thrown up the inteſtines. If the child can be made to ſwallow, a table ſpoonful of the laſt-mentioned preparation of the bark may be given to it every two hours.

When any ſevere purging attends the thruſh, the remedies recommended under the head of Diarrhœa muſt be made uſe of.

OF A FALLING DOWN OF THE RECTUM OR FUNDAMENT.

THIS accident frequently happens to children that are afflicted with ſevere purgings; it now and then ariſes alſo from obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and from great ſtraining in going to ſtool.

When the laſt-mentioned cauſes give riſe to it, the body muſt be kept open with gentle laxatives; when it takes place from a purging, or from laxity of the fibres of the ſphincter muſcle, then the parts are to be bathed with an aſtringent bath, compoſed of the barks of cherry, guava, and pomegranate trees, after which they ſhould be ſprinkled with a little Armenian bole finely powdered; this being done, the reduction is to be made, and the parts to be kept in their natural place by the application of a proper bandage: if any great ſoreneſs prevails, the fingers made uſe of in reducing the protruded portion of the gut, ſhould be anointed with a little oil.

OF TEETHING.

OF all the diſorders to which children are liable, not one is attended with ſuch grievous and diſtreſſing ſymptoms as difficult dentition. With regard to the proper time of their cutting teeth, no fixed period can be laid down, as ſome cut their firſt tooth at three or four months old, while others again have not the leaſt appearance of a tooth before the eighth or ninth. In general, dentition takes place betwixt the fifth and eighth month. The two fore teeth, or dentes inciſſores, in the under jaw, are thoſe which uſually appear firſt, and ſhortly after theſe are obſerved, two more come out in the upper one oppoſite to the former. When theſe are completed, the dentes canini, or dog's teeth, make their appearance; and after them, the molares, or grinders: when a child arrives at ſix or ſeven years of age, it uſually gets a freſh ſet of teeth; and about that of twenty-one, four more teeth come out (one in each corner of the jaws) which are named dentes ſapientiæ, or wiſdom teeth, from their appearing at that particular period of life.

SYMPTOMS. A gentle ſlavering, reſtleſſneſs, peeviſhneſs, heat, and putting the fingers frequently in the mouth, together with a ſwelling of the gums, ſtarting in the ſleep, looſeneſs, and green ſtools, uſually

uſually attend on dentition. When the teeth occaſion a conſiderable degree of irritation in working their way through the gums, want of ſleep, difficulty of breathing, high degrée of fever, acidities, gripes, and the thruſh, uſually accompany the former ſymptoms: convulſions ſometimes enſue, which prove fatal.

Prognostic. When the child's body continues open, and no violent ſymptoms ariſe, dentition will proceed without any danger.

Treatment. If the gum is much ſwelled, and a great degree of irritation is produced from the ſtimulus, occaſioned by the tooth, we may then venture to cut down upon it with a lancet or ſcarificator; but if there is no ſwelling, or ſign of a tooth, we muſt then preſcribe remedies ſuitable to the ſymptoms which are preſent: if the belly is coſtive, it muſt be opened with gentle laxatives: any purging which may happen to attend ſhould never be checked unleſs it becomes very ſevere.

When any conſiderable degree of fever accompanies teething, it is uſual, in cold climates, to bleed, by applying leeches behind the ears; but as theſe cannot be procured in warm ones, drawing off a ſmall quantity of blood from the jugular vein in the neck may, perhaps, anſwer as well. Small doſes of nitre, joined with ſome diaphoretic (as mentioned

mentioned under the head of the General Treatment of Fevers) and properly proportioned to the age of the child, may likewiſe be given every three or four hours, taking due care, at the ſame time, to keep its body properly open.

When great reſtleſſneſs and violent ſtartings take place, a tea ſpoonful of the ſirup of poppies may be given at bed-time; and when convulſions enſue, bliſters ſhould be applied.

If any acidity prevails, ſmall doſes of magneſia and rhubarb are to be given frequently, as recommended under that particular head: if accompanied with flatulency and griping pains, ſome carminative, as caraway ſeeds, or a drop of oil of aniſeed, may be mixed with the food or milk.

The practice of giving children coral and other hard ſubſtances to put into their mouths, during the time of dentition, is highly improper, as theſe harden the gums: a piece of ſmall wax candle, or any other thing of the like nature, that will yield in ſome meaſure to whatever preſſure is made upon it by the teeth and gums of the child, may be ſerviceable and proper.

Of the Hooping-Cough.

THE hooping-cough is a diſeaſe to which children are much more liable than grown people; it is of a contagious nature, but ſeldom affects a perſon but once during the whole period of life.

Causes. It is occaſioned by a tough, acrid matter lodged in the throat and fauces, which cannot be expectorated without the greateſt difficulty: it ſometimes becomes epidemical.

Symptoms. It comes on uſually with great thirſt, difficulty of breathing, and a quick pulſe, which are ſucceeded by a hoarſeneſs, dry convulſive cough, and great difficulty of expectoration; during violent fits of coughing, the face often becomes quite black, and the patient ſeems to be in danger of being ſuffocated.

Prognostic. Although the diſeaſe often proves tedious, and is liable to return on any freſh expoſure to cold when not entirely removed, it nevertheleſs ſeldom proves immediately mortal, except to very young children. When improperly treated, or wholly neglected, it is very apt to fix on the lungs, and lay the foundation of a conſumption.

Treatment.

TREATMENT. To prevent any inflammation of the mucous membrane of the windpipe and throat from arifing, it will, in moft cafes, be advifable to draw a fmall quantity of blood from the jugular vein in the neck, which will be far preferable to taking it away from the arm, as being fo much nearer to the part affected. After this, a gentle emetic of a few grains of ipecacuanha fhould be given, and may be worked off with a little weak camomile tea. This may be repeated every four or five days, as it will not fail to bring away a confiderable quantity of vifcid phlegm, to the great relief of the child. Small dofes of fome diaphoretic medicine may be taken afterwards with infinite advantage; for this purpofe, a few drops of antimonial wine may be made ufe of two or three times a day.

Exciting a flight degree of ftrangury has often been attended with good effects in this complaint; for which reafon, give forty or fifty drops of the following every four or five hours, until fome fuch flight effect is produced, and then either leffen the dofe, or give it at longer intervals. Mix half an ounce of the tincture of Peruvian bark and two drachms of paregoric elixir with half a drachm of the tincture of cantharides.

A free expectoration is likewife to be promoted by the following pectoral medicine. Mix two ounces of the mucilage of gum arabic with half an

ounce of the tincture of valerian, two drachms of paregoric elixir, and half an ounce of the ſirup of lemons: theſe are to be well ſhaken together, and two tea ſpoonfuls to be given every four hours.

The body is alſo to be kept open with ſmall doſes of caſtor oil, or ſome ſuch laxative medicine: gentle opiates now and then become neceſſary: fomentations may be applied both externally and internally to the throat and fauces. For the latter of theſe purpoſes, the vapours ariſing from warm vinegar and water may be inhaled through an inverted funnel or inhaler ſeveral times a day: the application of bliſters are ſometimes neceſſary.

When the diſeaſe continues for any length of time, a change of air will be proper, and in order to take off the irritation from the mucous membrane, which is the ſeat of the diſeaſe, the Peruvian bark ſhould be preſcribed; but as it is impoſſible to perſuade children to take it in ſubſtance, we muſt be contented with ſubſtituting a ſtrong decoction of it, adding to each doſe, eight or ten drops of the tincture of caſtor.

Of the Rickets.

THIS diſeaſe, although very frequently met with amongſt children in cold climates, is almoſt wholly unknown to the inhabitants of warm ones, and need not therefore be particularly deſcribed.

Causes. It ariſes in weakly children from their conſtantly breathing moiſt damp air, or from a want of proper exerciſe, as alſo from the ſloth and naſtineſs of the mother and nurſe, in neglecting to keep them dry and clean.

Symptoms. It comes on generally when the child is about two years of age, with a loſs of digeſtion and muſcular ſtrength, flabbineſs of the fleſh, enlargement of the head, increaſed ſize of the ends of the bones at the wriſts and ancles, great projection of the belly, and ſuch a general laxity in the veſſels of the bones, that theſe bend with the weight of the body, and become very much deformed.

Treatment. Proper exerciſe, cleanlineſs, and the enjoyment of a pure dry air, are what are principally to be attended to in removing and preventing complaints of this nature. To aſſiſt their good effects, chalybeates, ſtomachic bitters, infuſions of

the Peruvian bark, the cold bath, fleſh bruſh, and other remedies recommended under the heads of Relaxation and Dropſy, may be employed.

Of the King's Evil, or Scrophula.

SCROPHULA ſhews itſelf in hard, indolent tumors, which ariſe very gradually in different parts of the body, but principally attack the joints and glands of the neck. In ſcrophulous habits the eyelids are often affected with ſoreneſs, redneſs, and ulcerations.

Causes. General weakneſs, bad nurſing, unwholeſome food, want of proper cleanlineſs, and breathing impure air, will ſometimes give riſe to ſcrophulous complaints in children. Thoſe who have a laxity of the mucous glands, and ſuch as are born of parents with ſhattered conſtitutions, are very much prediſpoſed to attacks of this diſeaſe. It is beyond all doubt an hereditary complaint, and is often entailed by one generation upon another.

Symptoms. The diſeaſe makes its appearance in ſmall hard tumors underneath the chin, behind the ears, and in the neck, which uſually proceed very ſlowly to a ſuppuration, being, at one time, very much increaſed in ſize, and, at another, greatly

greatly diminiſhed. The ſwellings will ſometimes ſubſide entirely, without any formation of matter.

When the tumors happen to ſuppurate, a thin gelatinous fluid is then diſcharged, and an ulcer is formed, which it will be very difficult to heal. The joints of the hands and feet are often much affected and become conſiderably enlarged, and abſceſſes and ſinuſes are now and then formed among the bones, which occaſion a caries of them.

Prognostic. When the laſt-mentioned event takes place, it frequently terminates in a loſs of the diſeaſed limb; when the diſorder falls on the lungs (as it is very apt to do) tubercles and ulcerations will enſue, which, ſooner or later, may prove fatal. Some people afflicted with ſcrophula, live, however, to an advanced period of life. It is by no means ſo frequent a diſorder amongſt children in warm climates as with thoſe of cold ones.

Treatment. When the diſeaſe has once taken place, it will ſeldom be poſſible to eradicate it from the ſyſtem; but it may be in our power to afford ſome relief, and alſo aſſiſt the healing up of the ulcers by adminiſtering proper medicines. In the treatment of ſcrophulous complaints, ſuch remedies as will tend to ſtrengthen the general ſyſtem muſt be employed, as they often ariſe from weakneſs

and relaxation. A courſe of Peruvian bark, bitters, chalybeates, and other tonics, ought to be purſued for a conſiderable length of time for this purpoſe. In inveterate inflammations of the eyes and eye-lids, proceeding from a ſcrophulous affection, hemloc may be made uſe of at the ſame time with the Peruvian bark and ſea bathing; it may be taken, made up into common ſized pills, in the number of three or four every morning and evening.

When ſcrophulous tumors ariſe, they ſhould, if poſſible, be diſperſed by applying mercurial plaſters to them, on account of the diſagreeable ſcars which they always leave when they happen to ſuppurate. If they have already began to fill with matter, and the progreſs therein is very ſlow, we may then direct the application either of emollient poultices, or of plaſters of diachylon, with gum, and theſe ſhould be continued until the tumors become ſufficiently ſoft for being opened. The opening ſhould be made with cauſtic in preference to the lancet, as ſinuſes and many other inconveniences are apt to enſue from uſing the latter.

Small doſes of alterative medicines will be proper in thoſe caſes which are accompanied either with hard tumors or ulcerations; as ſuch, five grains of Ethiop's mineral, with half a grain of calomel, may be given to a child of two or three years

years of age, for three mornings ſucceſſively, and, on the fourth, a purge of jalap or rhubarb muſt be taken.

Scrophulous people ſhould make uſe of a light, nutritive, and generous diet, and ſhould breathe as pure and dry air as poſſible. Sea bathing will be highly proper in all ſcrophulous caſes, and if the patient can be prevailed on to drink a ſmall quantity of the water now and then, it will greatly add to its good effects.

AN

AN

EXPLANATORY TABLE

OF

APOTHECARIES WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

Six

Five

Four

Three

Two

One

} dots (excluſive of the ſtamp) ſtands for {

Six grains
Five grains
Four grains
Three grains
Two grains
One grain.

The weight marked thus

ʒſs
ʒj
ʒij
ʒſs
ʒj
ʒij
ʒj

} ſtands for {

half a ſcruple, or ten grains
a ſcruple, or twenty grains
two ſcruples, or forty grains
half a drachm, or a ſcruple and a half
one drachm, or three ſcruples
two drachms, or ſix ſcruples
one ounce, or eight drachms.

The pound conſiſts of twelve ounces.

LIQUID MEASURE.

Two table ſpoonfuls
Sixteen ounces ....
Eight pints .....

} make {

one ounce
a pint
a gallon.

A

LIST

OF THE

MEDICINES AND REMEDIES

RECOMMENDED IN THIS WORK.

A

Æther
Aloes
Alum
Antimony, diaphoretic
Armenian bole
Asafœtida

B

Balsam, anodyne
——— of copaiba
——— Peru
——— saponaceous
——— traumatic
Berries of juniper
Borax
Bougies of all sizes
Brimstone, flower of

C

Calamine, powder of
Calomel
Camomile flowers
Camphor
Cantharides
Cardamom seeds
Castor
——— oil
Caustic
Cinnabar, artificial
——— native
Confection cordial
——— of japan earth
Conserve of roses
Corrosive sublimate
Cream of tartar

D

Daffy's elixir
Dalby's carminative
Dragon's blood

Electuary

E

Electuary, lenitive
Elixir of aloes
—— paregoric
—— facred
—— of vitriol
Ethiop's mineral
Extract of black hellebore
———— hemloc

F

Filings of iron

G

Gentian root
Glauber's falts
Goulard's extract, or vinegar of litharge
Gum arabic
—— ammoniac
—— gamboge
—— guaiacum
—— myrrh

H

Hog's lard
Honey
———— of rofes
Huxham's tincture of bark

I

Ipecacuanha, powder of

J

Jalap, powder of
James's powder
Japan earth

L

Laudanum
Lees of tartar
Liniment, volatile
Leather, white
Lint, fine

M

Manna
Magnefia
Mindereus's fpirit
Muſk
Muſtard ſeed

N

Nitre

O

Oil of almonds
———— aniſeeds
—— camphorated
———— cinnamon
———— juniper
———— mint
———— peppermint
———— olives
———— ſaſſafras

Ointment

Ointment of calamine, or Turner's cerate
——— digeſtive
——— of marſh mallows
——— mercurial
——— ſaturnine
———, white camphorated
——— yellow baſilicum
Opium

P

Peruvian bark
Pink, Indian
Plaſter, adheſive
——— bliſtering
——— diachylon
——— mercurial
——— ſtrengthening

R

Rhubarb
Roſes, red
Ruſt of ſteel

S

Sal ammoniac
Salts, diuretic
—— of hartſhorn, volatile
—— purging
—— of ſteel
—— of tartar
——— wormwood
Sarſaparilla
Saſſafras ſhavings
Senna
Snake-root, powder of
Soap, Caſtile
Spermaceti
Spirits, camphorated
—— of hartſhorn
——— lavender
——— nitre
——— ſal ammoniac
———, volatile fetid
Squills, powder of dry
Sugar of lead
Sulphur of antimony, golden
Sirup of lemons
——— poppies
Syringes of pewter, both large and ſmall.

T

Tartar, emetic
Tin, powder of
Tincture of aſafœtida
——— bark
——— black hellebore
——— cantharides
——— caſtor
——— myrrh
——— rhubarb, ſpirituous
——— ſacred
——— of ſavin
——— valerian, volatile

Turpeth

Turpeth mineral
Tutty
Tow

V

Valerian, powder of
Venice treacle
Verdigriſe
Vinegar of ſquills
Vitriol blue
——— white

W

Water, cinnamon
Water compound horſe-radiſh
——— lime
——— mint
——— pennyroyal
——— peppermint
——— roſe
Wine, antimonial
—— chalybeate
—— emetic.

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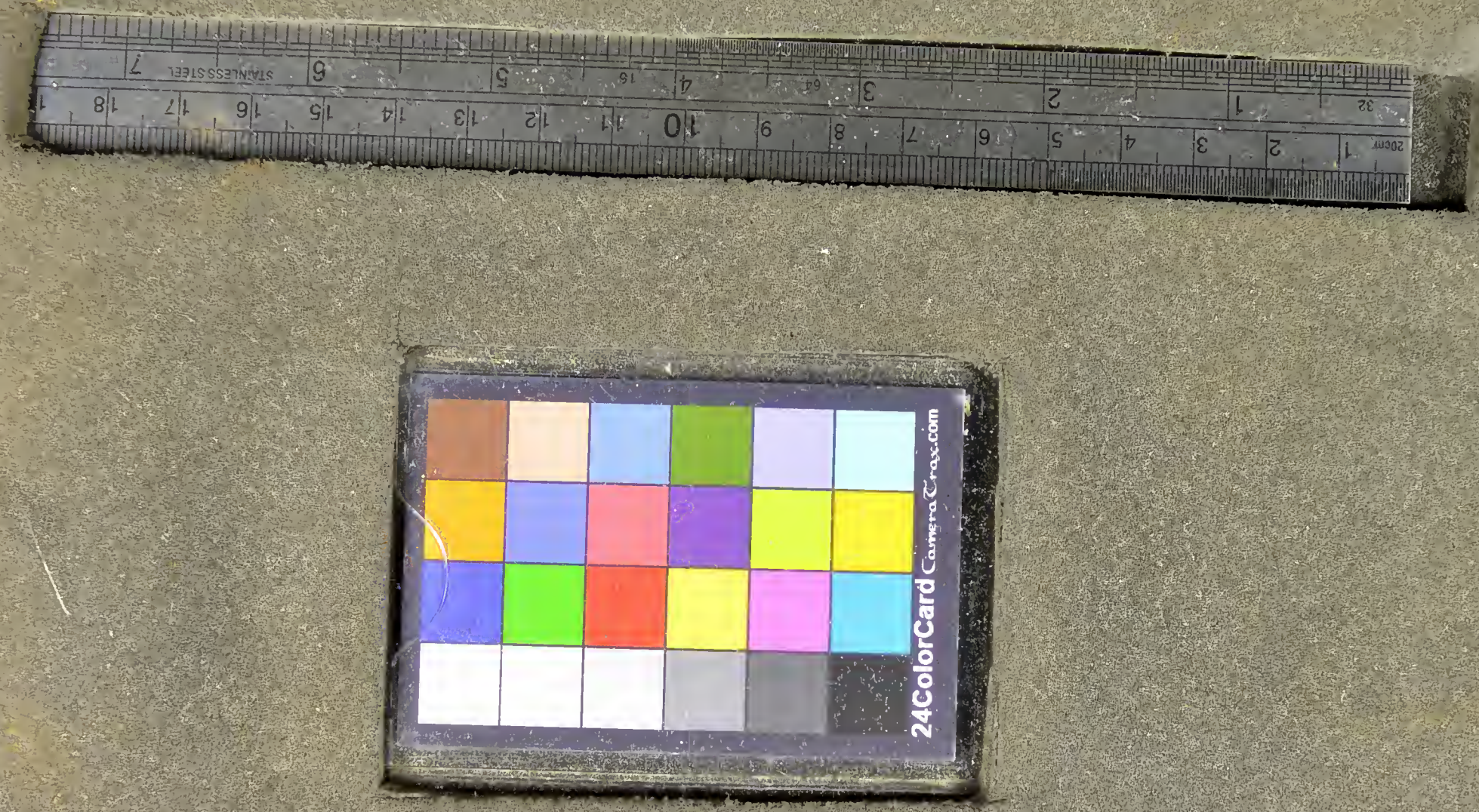
FINIS.

tarve in the darkneſs and ſolitude of a dun-

w many wars, and how great confuſions,
y this means ariſen in Great-Britain, Ireland,
Germany, the Low Countries, and various
places, ſince the opening of this
ſion, after it had a few moments, grounded a
fe

under the former head of my diſcourſe
where I ſucceeds ſo far, as to produce
mere forms of worſhip, it generally takes
no other than hypocritical profeſſions of what
deſtabelieve; and this muſt undoubtedly deb
their characters: ſo that having been
reſpect, it is probable they will be
another; and having brought deceit and
into their religion, they will eaſily
the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